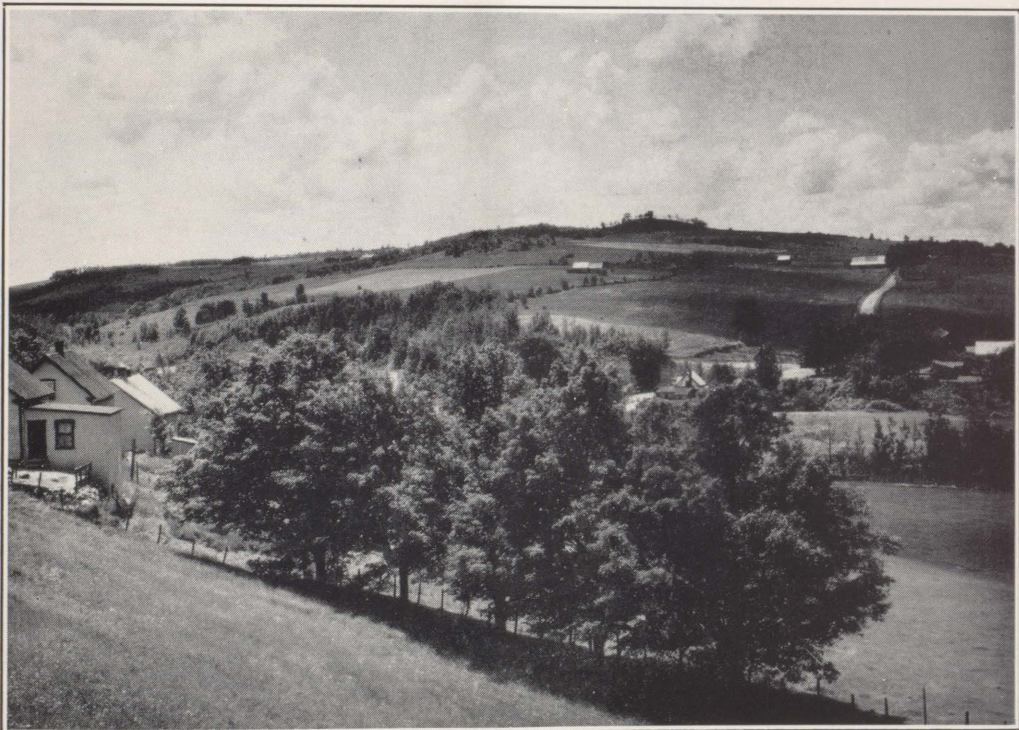
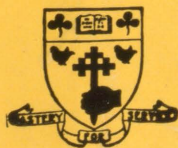


# MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 6  
No. 11



JULY  
1946

Farm · Home · School



# Everywhere!



**SINCE  
1858**

## MACDONALD'S *Quality Tobacco Products*





## World Food Situation and Canadian Agriculture

A highlight of the recent convention of the Agricultural Institute of Canada was the comprehensive address delivered by Andrew Cairns, Chief of the Food Division of U.N.R.R.A. The subject of his address was the "World Food Situation and Canadian Agriculture." That his experience in his present position has eminently qualified him to speak on the first half of his topic was very plain from his handling of it. As a Canadian-born who has kept in touch with Canadian Agriculture and has — to use his own words — "vivid memories of the pathetic struggles for a half-decent living on a New Brunswick farm — and the inexcusable waste of human resources during the depression on the Canadian prairies" — he deserves an attentive hearing on the second part. Whether or not we agree with his conclusions we must give them earnest consideration.

After outlining World food needs he gave, in a sentence, his conception of a sound Canadian Agricultural economy:

"That each of the principal agricultural products of Canada should be produced and marketed in specified amounts at specified prices for a five-year period under the provisions of a contract between the producer of and the national board responsible for finding markets at home and abroad, for the commodity concerned."

This envisages for other products a similar agreement to that sought for wheat since 1931 without definite results as yet. It has been argued against this plan that it may result in shortages such as have developed in butter, beef, etc., during the war years. However, this inflexibility may be mitigated by making agreements with regard to volume over five years with yearly

price revisions. Fluid milk has been supplied for decades in many localities in this way; minor examples of the same sort are sugar beets and canning crops. Mr. Cairns discussed three possible objections to his own suggestion. First, that freedom of prices is required to control production by equating supply and demand. Second, that it is much too risky to undertake to buy products unless there is an assured market for them. Third, that putting agriculture on a contractual basis would encourage state trading.

In answer to the first he pointed out what a mess we have gotten into as a result of fluctuating prices and expressed his confidence in the willingness of Canadian farmers to support an agreed policy. To the second the speaker said, "Markets, both at home and abroad can be found if the producing country concerned is determined to find them and so to arrange its economy." Dealing with the third objection he "called attention to the fact that the governments of practically all the countries that Canada must look to for markets for her agricultural products are now engaged in state trading on an enormous scale."

Concluding his address the speaker urged on the members of the Institute their responsibility for helping to frame an effective and far-reaching agricultural policy for Canada. "I hope", he said, "you will continue to fight . . . for the development of Federal-Provincial relationships that will entirely rule out the return of another decade like the 1930's."

### Our Cover Picture

A pleasant country side near Arthabaska, Que.

—C.N.R. Photo.

The Macdonald College Journal is owned, edited and published monthly by Macdonald College. All correspondence concerning material appearing in the Journal should be addressed to: The Editor, Macdonald College, Que.

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Subscription rate \$1.00 for 3 years. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.



## Agricultural Scientists Plan Research Policies

Agricultural research and its application to Canadian Agriculture was the theme of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Agricultural Institute of Canada held at Macdonald College June 24-27. The problems arising from this theme were presented by many well-known agriculturists from the United States and Canada. Among these were the following speakers: Dr. S. B. Fracker, Research Coordinator, Agricultural Research Administration, U.S.D.A., Washington; Dean J. E. Carrigan, Dean of

Agriculture and Director of Extension, University of Vermont, and Dr. K. W. Neatby, Director, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Andrew Cairns of U.N.R.R.A., in his paper on the food situation laid down a suggestion for a five-year plan for marketing and production of agricultural produce in Canada. Many interesting discussions followed and the members of the Extension Division of Canada were well pleased with the information received from the guest speakers from the United States.

### Highlights of A.I.C. Speeches

Discussing the general theme of the Convention referred to Research and its application to Canadian Agriculture, Dr. Neatby said, "For the best work, these considerations are necessary. They are: men, (and, I suppose, women), training, and opportunity".

"So far as the men are concerned they are the best in any profession, but I am not sure that our average is as high as it would be if a few weaknesses were corrected. If the best men are to be attracted, we must progress further and more rapidly in the matter of achieving more nearly equitable material rewards".

"Good work in science can never be produced by efficient administration, but it can be hampered or prevented by ponderous or ill-advised organizations." After explaining certain problems of the opportunities offered the agricultural graduate, Dr. Neatby made the following statement: "In a nutshell, the difficulties are to get the right people working at tasks appropriate to their talents and unhampered by administrative red-tape."

In referring to "application" Dr. Neatby closed his address with the following remark: "It is, I think, partly a result of a completely false yet prevalent assumption that the extension man must be a Jack of all trades. So long as all specialists are in research laboratories they will inevitably be called upon for advice "on the spot", popular lectures, consultations and so on. Why not engage specialists in the various branches of agricultural knowledge, house them in research laboratories and on experimental farms, and let them work through county agents or agricultural representatives, leaving the research man to his knitting? I don't think it really matters whether such extension specialists are on provincial or Dominion payrolls, but we need them."

#### Dr. Cairns on Food Situation

Referring to a report given by the Food and Agriculture Organization the following points were brought out and Dr. Cairns expressed his appreciation of them by saying they were "excellent recommendations". They were: (a) . . . it is more important to provide food for starving people than to maintain or reestablish trade relations between different countries . . . ; and (b) . . . financial difficulties should not be allowed to hamper arrangements for

providing food to countries in the most urgent need. . . .

Dr. Cairns expressed his belief in Canadian Agriculturists when he stated: "Canada could readily become the recognized world leader in international agricultural affairs."

"My suggestion is that your Institute, in collaboration with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, should draft an outline of a Canadian agricultural policy and submit it to the Federal and Provincial Governments together with a request that a nation-wide preparatory committee be appointed to submit within six months a concrete plan of action for the consideration of the Government of Canada."

Dr. Cairns expressed his desire that we should not forget problems at home and recalled to our mind the situation in which we found ourselves in the thirties, which he referred to as a "national disgrace". "I never pass up an opportunity to make fun of sociologists who pursue their work on the level of counting bathtubs. However, I'll take back my harsh words and now cite what I believe is sociological fact, that there are in Western Canada less than five bathtubs per hundred farm homes. This leads me to the conclusion that large parts of the prairies thus have not been proven fit for permanent settlement . . ." We could correct this situation by sharply redirecting internal economic policies, by modifying drastically Federal-Provincial relations, and by working out strong and lasting international arrangements covering foods".

#### Dr. Fracker on Agricultural Research

Dr. S. B. Fracker gave a very true picture of the disorganization of Agricultural Research in the States. The following are the main points through which he saw improvement: (1) How to facilitate the recognition and study of problems of immediate importance to the various geographic areas and at the same time to provide fundamental research into general basic laws affecting the production of plants and animals everywhere. (2) How to group the thousands of different kinds of individual projects to provide for efficiency and to eliminate duplication and waste, and (3) How to set up an adequate system of coordination and information between individual bureaus or services, such that each worker can be kept informed of progress in related fields that may be of interest and use to him.





## AGRICULTURE

*Articles on problems of the farm*

### Livestock Poisoning

Most cases of livestock poisoning can be traced to the careless handling of poison mixtures used on fruit trees and vegetables. These poisons may contain arsenic, sulphur, nicotine or fluorine, and each may be harmful whether eaten directly or as a contaminant on pasture or hay crops, says F. A. Herman, Chemist in Charge of the Chemical Laboratory, located at the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.

All cases of suspected poisoning should be reported immediately to a competent veterinarian who can diagnose the probable poison and recommend the correct treatment. As it is not always possible to obtain a veterinarian a short description of the chief symptoms may be helpful to farmers.

Symptoms of arsenic poisoning will vary depending on whether it is a very severe, severe or chronic case of poisoning. In very severe cases death may occur within 24 hours. In less severe cases the chief symptoms may be diarrhoea, marked fall in the milk production, loss of appetite, weakness or paralysis of the hind quarters, muscular tremors or spasms, inflammation of the roof of the mouth and even what looks like jaundice. The urine may be dark-brown in color. Chronic poisoning is generally a result of the animal eating small quantities of arsenic over a prolonged period. It may result, however, from one large dose because of the relative insolubility of the arsenicals. The symptoms vary from sickness and loss of appetite to a paralysis of the limbs. The treatment for arsenic poisoning should be left to a competent veterinarian. If one is not readily available some success may be obtained by administering freshly prepared iron hydroxide.

The real job for the farmer, however, is to make sure the live stock have no access to any poison, and if poisoning is suspected make a careful survey of the farm to see what the cause of poisoning is and remove it completely. Sick animals should be kept warm and given an appetizing diet.

#### Poisoning as a result of carelessness

Examples of carelessness are the disposal of insoluble arsenical tank-mix residues too close to the pasture fence; leaving empty poison bags near the water where live stock come for a drink; and overflowing of the spray tank during the mixing process.

Valuable cows and heifers have died from poisoning where the cause was directly traced to precautions not

having been taken for the disposal of tank-mix residues. This is especially important during dry seasons or where the source of water is limited. Last year an orchardist lost two cows from poisoning because he left empty poison bags around the pond where the cows went for drinking water.

#### Poisoning due to sulphur preparations

If cows drink the water from the top of open flotation sulphur barrels they may die. One farmer lost six head of cattle from this cause. Open barrels of flotation sulphur had been placed beside the brook ready for spray operations. During the night a heavy rain covered the sulphur with several inches of water and the cows on their way to the pasture in the morning drank the water in the barrels in preference to the water in the brook. Six of the cows were dead within 24 hours and all were greatly bloated.

#### Nicotine poisoning

The use of nicotine sulphate in warble fly dressing may be extremely dangerous. Death will occur if the nicotine is used at too high a concentration. The poisonous dose of nicotine sulphate for the cow is stated to be between 5 and 6 grams.

#### Fluorine preparations

Sodium fluosilicate and cryolite (sodium aluminum fluoride) when used in spray mixtures or in baits are relatively non-poisonous to live stock. While cattle and sheep will eat a quantity of a prepared fluorine bait, instinct or taste, generally, reduces the amount eaten to less than the poisonous level. Bait containing sodium fluosilicate is approximately  $\frac{1}{8}$  as poisonous to sheep as a similar bait containing sodium arsenite. There is a record of chickens being poisoned from cryolite sprays.

#### DDT

Experiments have shown that when taken internally DDT is poisonous, and so far no remedy has been found. It does not appear to be poisonous if applied to the skin in the powder form, but may cause harmful results if the solvent of DDT is absorbed through the skin. Work in Canada and other allied countries indicates that, as a general rule, death can be expected in 50 per cent of the animals given a dose of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of DDT for each 100 lb. live weight. Great care should be exercised in handling DDT spray mixtures. In the stable it is most effective when sprayed on the walls and ceilings, and it is not necessary to spray the animals.



# Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

**How can the work of watering growing stock be simplified?**

Watering growing stock on range is usually a burden involving considerable labour expense. A temporary field system of piping, where a continuous supply is available, can be laid in a plough furrow covering the pipe with the sod turned out. Either taps located at trough locations or automatic founts will save the burden of carrying water by pail or drawing with horse or truck. The pipe system is raised in the fall, taken apart and stored in a building for the following year. Since most farms rotate the growing ranges the temporary watering system is the most economical to install.

**Does the type of brooder used influence mortality in chicks?**

Where good brooding conditions of proper temperature and space to avoid crowding, along with a complete ration and clean water, are provided the chicks will live equally as well with the different forms of brooders. A survey of chick brooding in Missouri shows equally as good livability in healthy chicks of various breeds brooded with coal, oil or electric brooders, as well as with battery brooders or the natural way with hens. A mortality of less than five per cent for the first three weeks may be considered normal.

**What is meant by a 'Grow Healthy Chick Program'?**

Conservation of feed and labour through more efficient management should be based on a program of "Grow Healthy Chicks". This program is based on a general sanitation plan, starting with clean stock as chicks being from pulorum-free parent stock. Clean houses, litter and feed and water containers are essential to maintain freedom from disease. A clean pasture area for range and protected feed hoppers and waterers ensure full opportunity for normal healthy growth. Avoid contact between adult and young stock.

**When should the cockerels be separated from the pullet chicks?**

Providing the brooder accommodation is available, the sexes should be separated as soon as distinguishable, which is usually at four weeks of age. If a second brooder room is not available, separate the sexes when old enough to go on range. Usually, the birds are placed on range at eight weeks, when the cockerels may be penned for finishing as broilers at ten to eleven weeks of age. The males should be fed for maximum growth as meat, whereas the pullets may be allowed to grow normally without being forced.

**How much range for growing stock?**

Approximately 400 chickens per acre of average range area is considered the most satisfactory. If brooder houses or range shelters are remaining in one location throughout

the season it is advisable to encourage the birds to range over the area by gradually moving the feed hopper out from the houses. Move a short distance at a time. Water should be supplied where possible large capacity founts or troughs which may also be moved, but if feasible a continuous pipe system of water supply should be installed on a temporary basis. This method may allow for locating automatic founts in a shaded area and also saves a great amount of daily labour drawing water.

Range forage should be cut at least once to keep the tender plant growth for pasturing. If the birds are unable to clip the entire area short it is advisable to mow the forage a second or third time.

**Is the graded product the best means of advertising the buying value for eggs and poultry meat?**

The incentive to use more eggs and poultry meat in the home can be best encouraged by selling such products on a graded basis thus giving true purchase value to the product. Eggs and poultry meat carcasses vary in consumer value as originally produced. Since eggs vary in size or weight, as well as interior quality, the graded value on the basis of size and quality ensures consumer price differentials. Such differences in price allow for purchase according to price as well as for use in the home. Grade A eggs are best for table use whereas grades B and C can be used more economically for cooking purposes. The same is true with dressed poultry meat. When offered to the consumer on a graded basis price differentials will encourage greater use.

The sale of such products by the producer on a graded basis also returns to him a true price for quality produced thus making a greater incentive to produce top-quality products. High quality in all products pays the producer greatest profits.

## Hants Farmers Raise Funds By Having Fun

D. Roy MacDonald, Agricultural Representative for Hants County, N.S., reports on the money-raising, social affairs put on by the District Farmers' Association in that county. He writes:

"The Stanley District Farmers' Association held a pie sale and dance on May 24th and cleared \$128.00. Part of this will be used to build up a fund for the purchase of a sound projector along with some of the nearby associations. A large part of it will be turned over to the County Association to help make up the County allotment. The Brooklyn District Farmers' Association also staged a variety show and dance which netted \$100.00. Each of these associations have appointed educational, program and finance committees, and these have helped to make the meetings more worth-while."




**THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD**
**FARMERS' BULLETIN**
**NEW RATION BOOK IN SEPTEMBER**

Ration Book No. 6 will be distributed in Canada during the week of September 9th to 16th. The dates on which distribution centres will be open in the various centres across the Dominion will be fixed locally, and consumers should watch their daily and weekly papers, and listen to the radio for announcements concerning their own distribution days.

As in past distributions, centres will be staffed by volunteers and it is the responsibility of the ration book holder to call for his own book, or to authorize another person to do it for him. Any member of a family, for instance, over the age of 16, may apply for all the ration books in his family, or a neighbour may perform the same duty for others in his community. The RB-191 form in the back of the present book must, however, be completed by the owner of the book before it is presented at the distribution centre.

Persons who do not pick up their books while the distribution centres are open will not be able to obtain a new book until after September 29. Late-comers will find themselves temporarily without the use of two meat coupons, two butter coupons and three sugar coupons which fall due on September 19th and 26th.

**SLAUGHTERING OF LIVE STOCK AND STAMPING OF CARCASSES**

A farmer does not need to hold a slaughter permit to entitle him to slaughter live stock on his own farm premises or to have live stock slaughtered for him on his own farm premises if, in each case, the meat obtained from the slaughter is:

- (a) used and consumed on his own farm premises; or
- (b) sold or supplied by him direct to another farmer for use and consumption only on the farm premises of the other farmer.

A farmer may, to obtain meat for the above purposes, have live stock slaughtered for him elsewhere than on his own farm premises if:

- (a) he obtains a special authorization in writing from a Regional Foods or Meats Officer of the Board or from some other officer of the Board duly authorized in that behalf by the Administrator; and

- (b) he delivers such authorization to the slaughterer prior to or at the time he delivers the live stock to him for slaughter.

**HOME-MADE FOOD SALE**

Authority to sell or raffle home-made jams, jellies, and other rationed foods (such as a ham or dairy butter) in reasonable amounts and coupon free, by churches or other charitable organizations, must be obtained by application to the Local Ration Board. Purchased preserves may also be included. The Board will determine the amount of rationed commodities that may be sold in this manner and, if permission is granted, so advise the applicant.

**TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF BEEF CEILINGS**

To facilitate the movement of cattle and provide a better beef supply during the present seasonal shortage, price ceilings at wholesale on beef carcasses grading "red" brand or "blue" brand according to government standards were temporarily suspended from May 27th to July 20th next. There is no change in the retail price ceilings.

**TRANSIENT LABOUR RATIONS**

Extra rations will be allotted to farmers or other rural dwellers employing transient help for less than two weeks for some specific purpose such as haying, harvesting, etc. Applications should be made to the Local Ration Boards in the district.

Coupons will not be provided for less than a total of twelve meals.

**FARMERS' RATION COUPONS**

|              | Butter | Meat | Sugar-Preserves        |
|--------------|--------|------|------------------------|
| July 4.....  | R-13   | 44   | S-17 to S-21 inclusive |
| July 11..... | R-14   | 45   | —                      |
| July 18..... | R-15   | 46   | S-22 and S-23          |
| July 25..... | —      | 47   | —                      |

Note:—On June 30th, butter coupons R-1 to R-9 and meat coupons M-29 to M-39 expired. Five pounds of sugar for canning are provided by coupons S-17 to S-21, inclusive, becoming valid on July 4.

For further particulars of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board



# Seed Treatment of Small Grains

by Dean Robinson

A College Study establishes the feasibility of combining the operations of cleaning and seed treatment as a community project in winter, to good economic advantage of grain growers.

For generations farmers have waged a fight against smutted grain fields. Up until 1853 outbreaks of this destructive disease were thought to be due to the weather or to soil conditions. But in that year it was discovered that smut was really a parasite living on and at the expense of the grain plant, and since then the continual search for chemical treatments that would destroy the parasite pest without injuring the grain, makes a fascinating chapter in the story of man's advance to better farming.

However, smut is not the only enemy of the grain grower that lurks on the hulls of his cereal crop seed. In the last two decades the more insidious role of the leaf-spotting diseases and of the foot and root rots of cereal crops has been recognized. Each year farmers everywhere harvest crops of wheat, oats and barley which, either in quantity or quality, or both, are below what might be attained if the grain plants were cured of these diseases.

To combat these troubles, and especially to control smut, a great many treatments have been tried and rejected until by 1917 only two, formaldehyde spray or dip and copper carbonate dust, were really to be recommended for killing the smut carried on the surface of the grain. But even these were not wholly satisfactory. Then, about twelve years ago a new chemical was hailed as the ideal solution for the whole problem. Scientists had found a way of producing a mercury compound extremely effective against smut which could be applied as a dry powder at less than two cents a bushel. Furthermore, recent investigation has shown that this treatment is also quite effective against the foot and root rots mentioned previously.

The compound is sold today under the name of New Improved Ceresan. Many cerealists recommend that all seed grain should be treated with this chemical before planting, to ensure an improved quality and vigor in the crop even though no epidemic of disease is ever troublesome. But, in carrying out this suggestion the farmer faces two practical difficulties. First, Ceresan is extremely poisonous to humans and livestock, and second, applying it at the standard rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce per bushel is very laborious and inconvenient for the individual farmer.

The latter difficulty may be overcome and the danger of the former minimized if treating can be done at seed cleaning centers with power machinery. But before such a scheme can be profitably undertaken it is necessary to know how far in advance of seeding effective treatment can be

carried out. Or, in other words, how much decrease in germination will result from prolonged storage of treated seed. This decrease seems to be primarily dependent on the amount of moisture in the grain and on the duration of the storage period. In an effort to clear up this problem studies were begun at Macdonald College in 1945 to determine if fluctuations in the moisture content of the grain under natural barn storage conditions were enough to produce injury, over a storage period such as might be used in practice.

To see just what effect the amount of moisture in the grain has on Ceresan injury, a preliminary test was made by storing oats at different levels of atmospheric moisture, treating with Ceresan at different rates, and then making germination tests. Some of the results are shown in Table I below.

TABLE I  
Effect on Emergence of Rate of Ceresan Treatment and Moisture Content of the Seed.

| Ceresan Treatment in oz./bu. | % Moisture Content of Grain | % Germination after 34 days Storage |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 0                            | 9.4                         | 95                                  |
|                              | 12.7                        | 83                                  |
|                              | 9.4                         | 98                                  |
| 1                            | 12.7                        | 73                                  |
|                              | 9.4                         | 84                                  |
| 2                            | 12.7                        | 30                                  |
|                              | 9.4                         | 67                                  |
|                              | 12.7                        | 0                                   |

Obviously the moisture content of the grain is vastly important. The two moisture levels gave as much as 67 percent difference in germinability when the rate of treatment was 3 oz. per bu. However, the germination percentage was not severely reduced with a rate of treatment of 1 oz. per bu., which is double that recommended for practice. Neither was there any evidence of the white, swollen type of sprout often produced by overdoses of Ceresan.

On August 17, 1945, samples of Pontiac barley and Roxton oats were stored under barn conditions. At two-month intervals lots were withdrawn and treated with Ceresan at rates of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and 1 oz. per bushel. These were returned to the barn for storage and germination tests were made after storage periods of one day and two months. In all these tests germination was normal. Then on February 17, 1946, a germination test was run on all samples. Table II below shows the results of the normal rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. per bushel as compared with no treatment.

It is quite evident that Ceresan treatment did not impair the germinative capacity of the seed over a storage period of six months. Some slight injury was noticeable in the seedlings from seed treated in August but this was not enough to affect the general appearance of the stand.



TABLE II

Effect of Length of Storage Period on Ceresan Injury to Oat and Barley Seeds.

| Storage Period | Rate of Treatment in oz./bu. | Percentage Roxton Oats | Emergence Pontiac Barley |
|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6 months       | 0                            | 92                     | 97                       |
|                | 1/2                          | 87                     | 96                       |
| 4 months       | 0                            | 88                     | 92                       |
|                | 1/2                          | 90                     | 93                       |
| 2 months       | 0                            | 87                     | 99                       |
|                | 1/2                          | 92                     | 97                       |
| 1 day          | 0                            | 88                     | 92                       |
|                | 1/2                          | 91                     | 98                       |

This investigation will be carried further, but the results given here point very strongly to the feasibility of seed treatment being done in the winter at the time of seed cleaning. Such a program, if carried out at a seed cleaning center, would make the efficient treating of grain far easier and would reduce the present hazard of poisoning that accompanies the home use of New Improved Ceresan. The operations of cleaning and seed treatment might well be combined as a community project to the economic advantage of all grain-growing farmers.

## Dairy Industry Introduces New Methods

The St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, in collaboration with the Dairy Products Division of Agriculture, is outlining a new study program for the dairy industry and a new admission system for students desiring to specialize in dairy products. In announcing the news, the Hon. Laurent Barré stated that the object of such a step was to adapt the teaching given by the dairy school at St. Hyacinthe to the new demands and to make a judicious choice of future specialists.

The dairy industry has greatly expanded during the past six years. Not only has production increased but a greater variety in products has been developed. It is therefore necessary to revise the present methods of training young men who will be called upon to supervise the dairy plants of the future. In this way, the manufacture and preparation of dairy products will be in the hands of men fully qualified and ready to face all the difficulties of keen competition.

Dr. H. L. Bérard, Director of Studies at the St. Hyacinthe School and R. Camirand, General Dairy Inspector for the Province, have been appointed to this task. This program and new admission system will be effective very shortly.



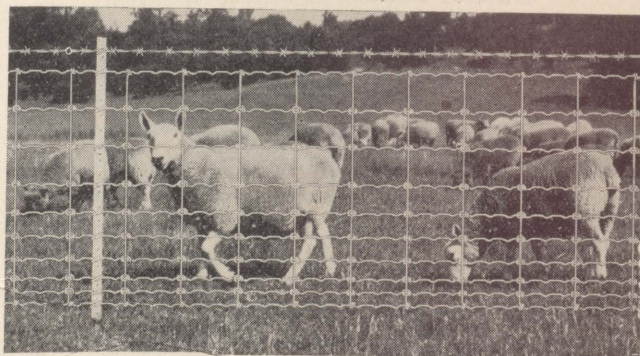
More and more, Canadian farmers everywhere are finding that the B of M is solidly behind the Farm Improvement Loan plan. And backing its confidence in Canadian agriculture by lending farmers ready cash, it is helping them put into effect their plans to make their farms more productive and profitable.

Call in or write for our folder "Quiz for a Go-ahead Farmer".



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# Farmer's International Organized

## Sir John Boyd Orr Warmly Endorses New Federation

Formation of what is to be known as the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, or the I.F.A.P., (to yield to the modern passion for title by initial) was completed at the final plenary sessions of the international conference of farmers. The permanent constitution is to be presented, and the permanent organization of world farmers set up, at the next conference to be held one year from now, possibly in London, possibly in Washington, just possibly in Ottawa.

The President of the new organization by unanimous choice and standing vote, is James Turner, President of the British N.F.U. There are three vice-presidents, the first, H. D. Louwes of Holland, a brother of S. L. Louwes, Chief Advisor to the FAO., and himself the head of the Dutch counterpart of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture; the second vice-president Mr. Martin, of France, and the third vice-president, H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation, all of these by unanimous choice.

With these officers three others form the executive committee, these being Prof. Ranga of India, R. C. Gibson, head of the producers' organization of Australia, and A. Hoegsbro-Holm, Secretary general of the Danish Agricultural Council. The President of the new organization, and any three of the other six members of the executive will form a provisional council to decide on urgent matters.

### Director-General of F.A.O. Speaks

The final plenary session of the conference in Church House, was not without its bits of drama. Sir John Boyd-Orr director general of FAO, had left a heavily-burdened session of FAO executive at Washington, where vital decisions on the world food situation had been made, to fly across the Atlantic specifically to address the farmers' conference in London and to give the new world farmer organization his complete and unqualified endorsement.

Speaking to the farmers, Sir John in no uncertain terms endorsed the action in setting up a world organization of farmers. He said it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of this conference and its actions. "The day is past," he said, "when farmers of any country could for long benefit themselves at the expense of farmers of other countries." That was more true to-day, he said, for the united nations had set up a food and agriculture organization to plan on a world scale and the farmers of all countries must be considered on an equal footing.

Sir John, reporting on the FAO meeting at Washington, gave to the farmers' conference the news of its vital decisions. Drastic recommendations had been adopted to see that the 1946 harvest would be distributed throughout the

world to the best advantage. Further definite recommendations were adopted re the 1947 harvest, to make it the greatest in history. The third recommendation provided for establishment of an emergency food council on a world basis to take over from the combined food board, where decisions by governments would be debated and considered at a meeting of representatives of all governments. It was decided too that this council develop immediately an information service that would keep all concerned constantly informed of the world food situation.

### World to be Saved by Farmers

Out of the meeting had come the determination to build a world food policy for the future, said Sir John, which would take account of the very important task of caring for surpluses in such a way that the food producers of the world would have no fear in carrying out a program of producing for plenty. The significant statement from Sir John, so far as Canada was concerned, was that in which he emphasized the great need for the next two or three years would be "wheat," that every kernel of wheat should be saved everywhere, that it would be necessary to forego the building up and expansion of livestock until the emergency had been met. "The world has got to be saved by the exertions of the farmers, and I hope a message will go from this conference to every individual farm house that can be reached informing them of the desperate situation of the world, and asking the farmers to co-operate so that in 1946 and 1947 every bit of grain that can be brought from the farm may be produced even though that means delaying building up of farm stock. I know what it means to wait two or three years when one has plans laid for building up cattle, poultry, sheep stock, etc., but *that sacrifice must be made.*"

## For Better Pastures

The fact that the very high nutritive and the digestibility of fresh pasture grasses decrease sharply with the appearance of the seed stalk requires constant emphasis. Some interesting facts in this connection were given in a recent interview by Dr. George Smith, Provincial Chemist, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.:—

"A farmer is interested in two things pertaining to pasture grasses, namely, to the quantity or yield and to the quality, which is based to a large extent on the chemical composition", says Dr. Smith. How to get this good pasture is summed up by Dr. Smith in these words, "High quantity and high quality pasture may be obtained by growing a mixture of grasses and legumes and by keeping the



pasture properly grazed, so that the feed will remain palatable, digestive and nutritious."

Dr. Smith goes on to explain that the crude protein of young grass is now generally recognized as a reliable indication of its feeding value. Many tests have shown that as the growing season advances and clovers mature, the protein content falls and the fibre and lignin content rises with a corresponding reduction in feeding value.

With these facts in mind, it is easy to understand why a pasture should be grazed so that the grasses and clovers do not get ripe but are kept growing green and fresh. This, of course, depends a good deal on the weather. Too many cattle on a pasture, causing over-grazing, weakens the best grasses and is, therefore, not good for the pasture.

The following figures supplied by Dr. Smith show what happens in wild white clover and timothy as the plant grows to the ripe stage. The figures also illustrate a point made earlier, that as the plants mature, the protein content goes down and the fibre content goes up:

| WILD WHITE CLOVER     | % PROTEIN | % FIBRE |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Pre-bud .....         | 29.6      | 12.3    |
| Bloom appearing ..... | 26.7      | 16.5    |
| Bloom fully out ..... | 26.2      | 17.2    |
| Past Bloom .....      | 24.2      | 22.4    |
| Fully ripe .....      | 21.9      | 25.7    |
| TIMOTHY               |           |         |
| Shot blade .....      | 11.42     | 25.1    |
| Well headed out ..... | 10.84     | 26.8    |
| Almost in bloom ..... | 9.57      | 27.1    |
| Bloom appearing ..... | 8.52      | 28.1    |
| In full bloom .....   | 7.48      | 30.8    |
| Well past bloom ..... | 7.36      | 36.6    |

It is of special interest to note that fully ripe wild white clover had very little more fibre than the earliest or shot blade sample of timothy, and that the clover contained considerably more protein even in the late stage.

## N.S.A.C. Suffers Fire Loss

Truro Agriculture College was struck a severe blow on the night of June 15th when the 32 year old Science Building burned to the ground, complete with records and equipment. The origin of the fire remains a mystery. Fed by gas and explosives the outbreak soon proved itself uncontrollable despite all efforts and in the matter of a few seconds the college was faced with a \$500,000 loss and a terrible problem for the coming fall session.

### Immediate Action

Hon. Arthur Mackenzie, the Minister of Agriculture for Nova Scotia, was immediately informed and direct action was taken. Not only will the fall session open in time but the summer work will be carried out with the least possible delay. Field work and soil testing staffs will be moved to Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, and the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville. This fall the students will find themselves at Debert occupying former R.C.A.F. quarters and resuming their studies as usual. The farm in Truro will carry on as in previous years.



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## CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

*A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives*

### Melbourne Co-op. Meets Local Need

*by Joseph Galway*

"In business for themselves and doing a good job of it". This is the story of the farmer-owned Co-op. cheese and butter factory on Melbourne Ridge in Richmond county. In January 1945, thirty-six farmers in the surrounding community became disturbed because the local privately owned milk processing plant was about to be sold to a large corporation. To anyone familiar with a country crossroad cheese and butter factory, there need not be an explanation of the intimacy between farmers and such an organization. To have it taken over by a large company and controlled from an office in the city, is really a very unsettling situation in any community.

How much credit the local Farm Forum can claim for promoting the idea of buying this factory co-operatively, is now very hard to estimate. Certainly their Monday night discussions on the subject confirmed and strengthened the feeling that this job should be done.

After considerable negotiating, the deal was finally closed and the farm people owned their factory at a cost of \$9000. This was only the beginning because to own property it is necessary to apply for a charter and raise sufficient capital. Again Farm Forum came to the fore and one of its leaders took upon himself the job of canvassing from farm to farm. Each farmer bought one hundred dollars worth of stock, half of which was common voting stock and the other half preferred non-voting stock.

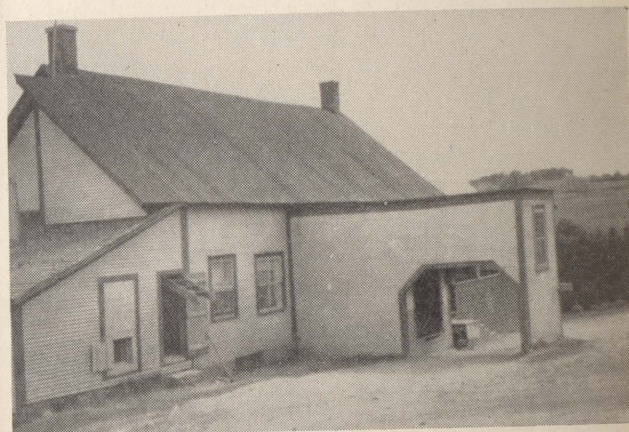
A five-man board of directors was set up consisting of three English members and two French. This year Mr. George Barrington is President, Mrs. William Frank is Secretary-Treasurer, and Mr. Gordon Stevens is Manager.

The writer visited the community in June and at that time the plant was nearing capacity production. Three full-time employees and one part-time were turning out ten cheeses a day and 15 boxes of butter solids twice weekly. The whey is separated and the whey cream made into butter. The milk is delivered to the factory by the patrons and tested twice a month. Nearly all products manufactured are sold to the Co-op. *Fédérée*.

The Co-op. charges its patrons a set amount for the manufacture of cheese and butter. This year the price is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound of cheese and 4 cents per pound of butter. The Co-op. in turn pays the manager a definite rate

per pound of butter and cheese. He is responsible for supplying the labour needed to do the manufacturing.

This Co-operative is providing its people with a method of conducting business on a basis of service to all, rather than on the basis of profits to a few. The earnings which accumulate go to the people who use the business. Together they help each other, this is the way of co-operation.



Melbourne Co-operative Cheese and Butter Factory.

### Tobacco Co-op. Forging Ahead

In operation since 1938, the Laurentian Tobacco Co-operative has once more registered a marked success in closing their books for the year 1945-46, according to the report recently submitted to its 212 members at the annual meeting held at Joliette. A net profit of \$41,292.28 was realized after having paid members 37 cents per pound for tobacco, which is a far more favorable price in comparison to prices obtained from outside sources. On April 15, 1946, fixed assets were listed at \$250,000; convertible debts at \$100,000 and reserves amounted to \$209,000. The only outside debt is an amount of \$45,000.

Almost two million pounds of cigarette tobacco were sold by the Co-operative in 1945 and it will probably handle a greater quantity in 1946 as it is anticipated that last year's acreage of 4725 acres will be increased by 15%. This Co-operative, the only one of its kind in the country was established on the strength of the favorable experiments made on the culture of cigarette tobacco in the Province.



## Market Comments

A sharp rise in good quality cattle featured the month of June. This was no doubt largely in response to the elimination of the ceiling on branded beef previously mentioned.

The weekly arrivals of hogs on Canadian markets continue to run substantially below the number provided in the previous year. For the first half of 1946 the total output was upwards of a million below the number consigned in the first half of 1945.

A substantial volume of apples from Australia arrived in Montreal. These apples were picked in May. This illustrates the possibilities of securing fruit all the year — provided freedom of trade and transportation are both available.

The third crop report records varying conditions throughout Canada. The promise of an early spring failed to materialize generally. In some areas particularly around Montreal seed time and harvest are certain to be nearer together than is generally the case even in this area of a comparatively short growing season.

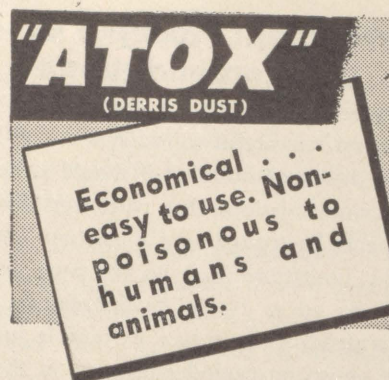
Reports of prospect of a better than average crop continue to come from the grain fields of Western Canada. This is cheerful news in this critical era of food supplies.

### Trend of Prices

|                                                | June<br>1945 | May<br>1946 | June<br>1946 |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| <b>LIVE STOCK:</b>                             | \$           | \$          | \$           |
| Steers, good, per cwt.....                     | 13.30        | 13.03       | 13.75        |
| Cows, good, per cwt.....                       | 10.25        | 10.13       | 10.55        |
| Cows, common, per cwt.....                     | 7.63         | 7.47        | 7.65         |
| Canners and cutters,<br>per cwt. ....          | 6.13         | 6.38        | 6.50         |
| Veal, good and choice,<br>per cwt. ....        | 15.00        | 15.25       | 15.60        |
| Veal, common, per cwt.....                     | 11.15        | 13.35       | 13.00        |
| Lambs, good, per cwt.....                      | 15.75        | .....       | 15.10        |
| Lambs, common, per cwt....                     | 11.70        | 9.05        | 11.50        |
| Bacon hogs, B1, dressed,<br>per cwt. ....      | 20.35        | 20.17       | 21.60        |
| <b>ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>                        |              |             |              |
| Butter, per lb. ....                           | 0.34         | 0.38        | 0.38         |
| Cheese, per lb. ....                           | 0.22         | 0.22        | 0.22         |
| Eggs, grade A, 1ge., per doz. ....             | .....        | 0.36        | 0.37         |
| Chickens, live, 5 lbs. plus,<br>per lb. ....   | .....        | 0.30½       | 0.30½        |
| Chickens, dressed, milk fed A,<br>per lb. .... | .....        | 0.37        | 0.37⅞        |
| <b>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:</b>                  |              |             |              |
| Apples, B.C. Winesaps,<br>per box ....         | .....        | 4.09        | .....        |
| Potatoes, Quebec, No. 1<br>75 lb. bag ....     | 2.15         | 2.05        | 2.15         |
| <b>FEED:</b>                                   |              |             |              |
| Bran, per ton ....                             | 29.00        | 29.00       | 29.00        |

### Canadians Need This Service

Many of the smaller towns in the United States boast such a concern as is pictured here — a Frozen Food Locker Service. This one, in Cooperstown, New York, (a town of 2400 people) — has 600 lockers. For annual rentals ranging from \$13.50 to \$16.40 (you save \$3.00 by climbing up to the top tier) you secure exclusive use of a



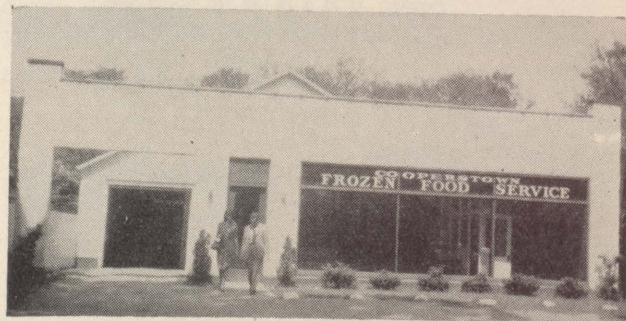
ATOX (Derris Dust) is both a stomach and a contact poison. Five years of use have proven ATOX to be highly effective in the control of most destructive insects which infest vegetable gardens, yet it is non-poisonous to human beings and animals and can be safely used on edible-top vegetables right up to harvest time.

ATOX is ready to use. Involves no time and trouble in mixing sprays. It is applied as dust, and, if properly stored, will maintain its strength over a long period. Comes in convenient 1-pound and 5-pound tins, also in 25-pound bags.



### CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED Agricultural Chemicals Division

space capable of holding 200 to 250 pounds of meat or other frozen food. The lockers are accessible to the renter at all hours of the day and as often as he chooses to come. For a small poundage charge a carcass will be cut and prepared for freezing and storage. Many of these plants are co-operatively owned and operated.



While visiting the ACA Cooperative Association at New Mines recently, R. J. MacSween, Director of Marketing for Nova Scotia, saw the poultry-killing plant in action, where 1500 birds, mostly broilers, were being processed every day. This association is also handling a considerable quantity of eggs, having taken over the egg circle formerly located at Aylesford.



## Government Accepts Co-op. Recommendations

In his budget speech late last month Hon. J. L. Ilesley announced that after careful consideration the Government had "come to the conclusion that it should accept the Commission's Recommendations that patronage dividends and similar payments be treated as a deduction from income" subject to the limitation "that no company or association shall be able to go so far in its distribution of tax-free patronage dividends as to reduce its taxable income below a reasonable return on capital employed in the business." The latter was defined as "3% on the capital employed, including borrowed capital, less the interest paid by the company or association on borrowed capital that is allowed as an expense in the computation of the taxpayer's income." According to Mr. Ilesley's proposal any co-operative which does not set aside as taxable reserves or pay as interest or dividends a total amount equal to 3% of the capital employed would find itself subject to tax on a portion of the amount which it had set aside out of its income to distribute on the basis of patronage.

The Government agreed with the Royal Commission that patronage dividends in order to be deductible should be paid "shortly after the end of the fiscal year and on the same basis to members and customers alike." Commenting on the fact that some co-operatives use the "revolving fund" principle, allocating their surplus and making cash payment in a later year, Mr. Ilesley said "patronage dividends allocated but not paid in years subsequent to 1941 will be allowed as a deduction to the extent previously indicated in any year from 1946 on during which they are paid."

Like the Royal Commission the Government decided that the above proposals should apply to co-operatives and other companies provided the conditions outlined are met.

The Government also accepted the Commission's recommendation that newly formed co-operatives commencing business after December 31st, 1946, should be exempt from tax for a three year period.

## Opposes Findings of Co-op. Commission

"It was chiefly due to the agitations of the Income Tax Payers Association that the King government appointed the Royal Commission on Taxation. The ITPA had its say before the Commission. But, not satisfied with having put the country to the expense and nuisance of having to conduct this inquiry, it now wails and howls because the findings were not what it wanted.

The Royal Commission found, in brief, that there were two classes of so-called co-operatives in Canada. Some were not true co-operatives and were accumulating profits. The Commission properly recommended that these be taxed.

But the main finding of the Commission was that there could be no profits taxes on the income of the vast majority of the co-ops. (all the true ones), for the very simple reason that there were no profits. Indeed, the basic nature of a co-operative business is such that there cannot be any profits.

The surplus money handled by co-ops. is not profit but is in exactly the same category as is the extra money which any merchant takes in when he makes a sale. If the article costs eight cents and the customer pays in a dime the change belongs to the customer — not the merchant. The government has no right to tax that change as it would have if it were profit.

Yet that is what the mysterious Income Tax Payers' Association is trying to put over."

—Elmore Philpotts in Vancouver Sun, May 25, 1946.

## Co-operatives Plan Daily Paper

A metropolitan daily newspaper without influence from political, business or other narrow interests, controlled in the same manner as all co-operatives on the principle of one member one vote, with no proxy voting — that is what residents of Winnipeg and rural areas in Manitoba can expect this fall.

Provisional Directors of the Winnipeg Citizen Co-operative Publishing Co. started their membership campaign on May 1, with an objective of 10,000 members, each with a minimum share capital investment of five dollars. The response has been highly encouraging; at the present rate of enrollment it is expected that by July 10 arrangements can be commenced to publish *The Winnipeg Citizen* in the autumn of this year.

Accurate, full and unsensational reporting of domestic and international events "free from editorializing in the news columns" is what the provisional Board of Directors promises.

*The Citizen* is planned as a full-size newspaper with news and features designed to meet the tastes of all. Local national and classified advertising will be carried. An estimated capital of \$150,000 will be required to establish the paper. The plan for the new daily was drawn up by a group of responsible Winnipeg citizens, and a charter for the new company was secured under the co-operative section of the Manitoba Companies Act.

No money is to be invested in presses or buildings, and the paper will be printed on a contract basis.

## New Rural Electric Co-operative Formed

A new rural electric co-operative has been formed to serve the three parishes of St. Valerien, Ste. Cecile, St. Alphonse and the adjoining district of Granby. The society now has 800 members with a registered capital of \$80,000. An immediate loan of \$300,000 will be made to this society by the Rural Electrification Board.



## Management of Dairy Cattle on Pastures

Good pasture properly used is one of the most important crops on the farm at any time. This summer in view of the urgent necessity for increased milk production to enable Canada to fulfil her quota of cheese shipments to Great Britain the provision for and proper management of pasture takes on increased significance.

Around late July the regular pasture usually begins to fail due to heat and dry weather. This is usually the time to provide proper supplements to the pasture. If the cows go down in milk production it is difficult to get them up again. The ideal supplement is the aftermath growth on an area where an early crop of hay has been taken off.

If aftermath pastures are not likely to be available then provision should be made for supplementary pasture in the form of some annual pasture. This may consist of an area of about one acre for every three acres of the regular pasture, seeding oats alone 3 bushels, or a mixture of oats 2 bushels and Sudan grass 20 lb., or oats 2 bushels and rye 1 bushel, or oats 2 bushels and sweet clover 15 lb. This may be pastured when about 6 inches high leaving the cows in it for an hour or two morning and evening after milking. Later if convenient the cows can have access to the regular and annual pasture at the same time but do not let the annual pasture head out or it will be wasted. Plan for complete utilization of both the regular and annual pasture provided.

If neither aftermath or annual pastures are provided then grain feeding may be necessary if production is to be kept up during the dry period. In the early part of the season a

mixture of ground oats and barley will be sufficient but later in the season add a little protein-rich concentrate such as oilcake or soybean meal. Grain feeding will be expensive and should be avoided by planning for fresh pasture supplements.

For a later fall supplement sow some corn fairly thickly in an area where it can be cut and thrown over to the cows with the least possible labour. It is good business to plan to supply the cows with a continuous ration of fresh, green pasture and keep up the milk production throughout the whole pasture season.

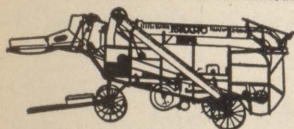
## Roquefort Legend

The Roquefort type of cheese is now made in many parts of the world but it is named for a cave in France where it is supposed to have originated. The story is that a shepherd boy tending his flock in the vicinity of Roquefort caves placed his lunch of barley bread and native cheese in the cool of one of the caves until noontime. However, his flock wandered afar and several weeks passed before it returned to the spot. Remembering the lunch, the shepherd was surprised to find the barley bread covered with black mould and the cheese variegated with veined green mould. He tasted the cheese and, finding it delicious, placed the lunch he was carrying that day in the cave for further investigation.

His discovery was noted by the Conques monks of that region and they are given the credit for developing Roquefort cheese through the use of mould from this cave.

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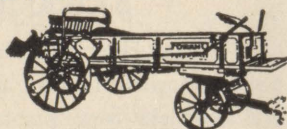
### ALL-STEEL THRESHER

The Forano All-Steel Thresher is our pride, particularly good performance, quality and quantity; secondly, because it is a well built machine; thirdly, because it has a good appearance.



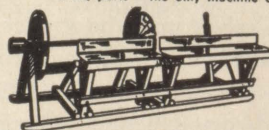
### ROOT CUTTER

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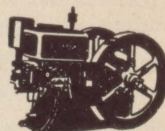
### QUEBEC THRESHER

The Forano-Quebec Thresher is a well known machine, long appreciated for its simplicity, performance and low price; characterized by a patented screen made in two inversely operating parts — the only machine of its kind.



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The stationary Gasoline Engine is gradually regaining the confidence of the farmers because time has proved that slow speed stationary engines last a lifetime without trouble. The Forano is an old timer still on the job.



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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec  
Department of Agriculture*

### Lachute Fair — Bigger and Better

120th Exhibition Opened by New Governor-General

Viscount Alexander, Governor-General of Canada, opened the Lachute Fair with a salute to the Canadian Farmer. Several thousand spectators witnessed the famous soldier win the hearts of the admiring crowd. After declaring the fair open the Governor-General mingled with the people and expressed his gratitude for the splendid record the Canadian Farmer had achieved during the war years. Farmers were interested in noting the intimate knowledge of the Governor-General in Canadian conditions.

"Bigger and Better" will best sum up the Lachute Fair of 1946. Previous records were surpassed both in exhibits and crowds. With quantity of exhibit it was pleasing to note the high average quality. This speaks well for the breeding and feeding practices developed by the farmers under the difficult conditions of the past few years. Considering the present farm labour problem the exhibits were splendid and the arrangements well looked after.

#### Best Cattle Show in Fair's History

Ayrshires with 187 head topped the cattle show both in numbers and quality. It was largely due to them that the Lachute Fair had the best cattle show of its history and one of the strongest Ayrshire shows seen in Eastern Canada for many years. Many fine classes were presented and although the first were popular other individuals had strong support in some cases. The Grand Champion male, Ivanhoe Inys, was owned by J. H. Black, Lachute. Reserve Grand Champion Le Moines Point Manifest, owned by W. H. Coverdale, had been Reserve Senior Champion at the Ormstown Fair. The heifers and calves were the strongest features of the female classes. McKechnie and Sons won out in the heifer calf class with John McLennon and the Hermitage Farms providing good competition. The Junior Heifer class consisted of twenty-two with C. J. Miller taking the honors. A fine heifer owned by Cummings Brothers was a good winner in the Senior Heifer class. W. H. Coverdale and the Hermitage Farms had a number of good toppers in the older classes.

Holsteins were not out in large numbers but were of good quality and type. Norda Limited with Wilsondale Colanthus Pontiac took the male championship. James Mackenzie with Spring Farm Sensation Pabst, grand champion the previous week at Ormstown, was the reserve

champion. Many fine female classes were shown with Norda Limited and Alfred E. Garret taking the highest awards.

Jerseys were in small numbers but were of quite good type and quality. Four herds were present with Stanley Christie and Dr. G. R. McCall producing most of the winners.

The dual purpose shorthorns were well fitted for the show and represented by the two herds of A. D. McGelehan and Sons and the Kilwin Farms. Although only two herds were out they attracted considerable interest and were of such promising quality to be heard from in future shows. For the most part they represented the more modern type, being quality beef animals and having to their credit milk records in the vicinity of 10,000 pounds.

The beef cattle were few in numbers, the Aberdeen Angus herd of Dr. G. R. McCall being the only one shown. These cattle were presented in excellent condition and were greatly admired.

The Horse Show was an excellent one with a large entry of Heavy Harness Horses. The Clydesdale, Belgium and Percheron breeds were all well represented and many fine animals were shown. There were also many famous hunters present as well as other types.

Sheep and hogs, although not a feature of the show were stronger than in previous years. Exhibitors from Ontario were out and took a good share of the winnings.

#### \$7,000 for 34 heifers

The St. Hyacinthe-Vercheres Holstein Club held its first auction of heifers at the St. Hyacinthe arena. Over 200 breeders were present. The organizers of this sale, Donat Giard, President, Domina Fortin, Secretary, and Louis N. St. Pierre, field man, were more than pleased with results obtained.

Thirty-four purebred heifers, mostly descendants of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, were sold at an average of \$195. per head. Chambly Echo Sylvia, raised by Maurice Monty of St. Basile Le Grand, brought the highest price — \$460. paid by J. Théo. Roy, of Varennes, who also bought Eglantiers Rag Apple Emma, raised by H. L. Guilbert, of Verchères, at \$450.



## La Corporation des Agronomes Meets at Macdonald

APPARENTLY well satisfied with the leadership given by their officers during the past year, members of La Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Quebec, at their annual convention held at Macdonald College on June 18, 19 and 20, re-elected Prof. E. A. Lods, president, S. J. Chagnon first vice-president and N. April, second vice-president of the Corporation.

The meetings were attended by some 300 delegates from the various branches of the organization, who heard reports and recommendations from committees which had been set up during the year to study various phases of agriculture, and sundry items of administration of the Corporation. Many of these are of interest chiefly to the members, but the reports of the Committee on Admission to Study, and on Admission to Practice, are of more general interest.

One of the chief objects of the Corporation which is a professional organization of all agricultural technicians employed in Quebec, is to make sure that only well-qualified men shall be permitted to enter the profession. The Corporation, according to its charter, has the power to see that all students entering an agricultural college in Quebec meet certain educational requirements before being admitted to the first year of a degree course. A student who intends to practise professionally as an agriculturist in the Province of Quebec after he graduates from college must, before he starts his course, apply to the Corporation for permission to study, permission which is granted provided his previous educational attainments are in accordance with the requirements of the Corporation. This has nothing to do with his admission to the particular college of his choice, which remains in the hands of the college authorities. However, if the student's qualifications, on which he may have been admitted by the college, do not conform to the requirements of the Corporation, he is required to pass a special examination set by the Corporation.

Later, when he has finished his college course and is ready to accept a position, he must apply for membership in the Corporation, permission which will not be granted unless he had previously been granted permission to begin his studies some years before. If this formality had been complied with, he is subjected to a further examination and on the basis of this and his record at college is granted or refused membership in the Corporation.

This year, there were 78 applications for permission to study. Of these, 14 were admitted without examination, and 39 sat the Corporation's examination, of whom 17 passed. The other applications were cancelled. One point which has been causing a certain amount of difficulty in the past is the date set by the Corporation as the deadline for receiving applications. August 1st is the present date, which is too early in the year, for all students have not



Minister of Agriculture Barre talks things over with Henri C. Bois and Dean W. H. Brittain. At the extreme left is Mayor Elmo Deslauriers, Mayor of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and on the right is Prof. E. A. Lods, President of the Corporation.

necessarily decided by that time that they can go to college. The Corporation's regulations on this point are inflexible and applications received later cannot be considered. It was recommended at the meeting that the committee in charge should be given power to use its own discretion in the case of late applications.

No graduates of Macdonald College in the class of 1946 made application for permission to practise, but 25 were admitted as members from Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere and from Oka.

### Scholarships

The Corporation is making use of some of its funds to provide scholarships which enable promising students to continue with post-graduate work. These are sufficiently large to be attractive and several, in agricultural engineering, horticulture and marketing, have already been awarded. This, it appears to us, is a particularly worth-while effort, for the men thus trained return to this province and apply their knowledge to the benefit of our own farmers, and since the awards are competitive, the province is assured of capable additions to its agricultural staff. General approval of this part of the Corporation's effort was given at the meeting.

### Rural electrification

The problem of securing trained personnel to advise farmers on the best use of electrical equipment on the farm came in for some discussion, and the committee which had been studying this recommended that a fund be set aside to train electrical technicians. This met with some criticism from the floor, for it was claimed that the technical part of the job could be left to the employees of the electric companies; what was needed, rather, were agronomes or special officers who, with an intimate knowledge of farming and farm problems, could advise the farmer as to how he could best use electrical power and equipment on his own particular farm.



### Research

It is recognized that agricultural research is the basis of teaching and that experimental work must be done on a wide variety of problems if agriculture is to be carried on at a maximum state of efficiency. It was agreed that all possible encouragement should be given to agricultural research in this province, and that the efforts of all agencies should be co-ordinated so as to avoid duplication of effort as much as possible. It was particularly stressed that a great need exists for more study of the problem of food preservation, with special reference to dehydration and quick-freezing.

### General

The meetings were presided over by Prof. E. A. Lods, the president of the Corporation, and the delegates were welcomed officially by Dean Brittain. A tour of the College properties, and a special programme for the ladies who accompanied the delegates, made welcome breaks in the round of business meetings, a card party and dance arranged for one of the evenings proving particularly popular.

The official luncheon was held at noon on the 19th, the guest speaker at which was Mr. Louis Pasquier, a

former agronome from France, now manager of the St. Hilaire Refinery. Mr. Pasquier, who was manager of several large farms in the north of France, described the condition of agriculture in France under the German occupation. The Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Laurent Barre, also addressed the members.



The luncheon speeches were recorded and broadcast later in the day.

## Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition

The promotion of agriculture among Eastern Townships' farmers, with competition in some cases province-wide in scope, remains the principal aim of Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition, which will be held under the auspices of the Eastern Townships' Agricultural Association at Sherbrooke, Que., from August 24th to the 30th.

Farmers and others interested in this district's prime industry of agriculture judge an exhibition by the standard of the livestock exhibited, and on this basis Sherbrooke's 61st annual fair should rate high, for the quality of the stock to be shown is expected to rank with other years and the quantity promises to be greater than ever.

One of the feature events this year will be the provincial judging competitions among calf clubs to determine the Quebec representatives at the Royal Winter Fair and it has also been announced that the beef cattle exhibits will be open to the province at the request of the Quebec Department of Agriculture because there are no beef cattle classes at the Quebec Fair.

With the exception of the beef cattle, the livestock exhibits will be restricted to the counties of Arthabaska, Brome, Compton, Drummond, Frontenac, Missisquoi, Richmond, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Wolfe and Megantic.

The judging programme will be as follows: Monday, August 26: 1 o'clock, swine; 1.30, judging competition; Tuesday, August 27: 9 a.m., sheep, poultry, butter, cheese, honey, maple products, field crops, vegetables, fruit, flowers, housekeeping, arts, young people's department, Shorthorn and Jersey cattle; 10 a.m., heavy horses, starting with Bel-

gians; Wednesday, August 28: 9 a.m., Holstein and Hereford cattle, light horses; 2 p.m., parade of horses and calf clubs; 3 p.m., grand cattle parade; Thursday, August 29: 9 a.m., Ayrshire, Canadian and Aberdeen Angus cattle; 2 p.m. parade of horses and calf clubs; 3 p.m., grand cattle parade.

### Encouragement to Bee-Keepers

During the past few years, the Department of Agriculture has encouraged the breeding of queen-bees, here at home, by granting a premium of 25c for each queen sold to Quebec bee-keepers by recognized and competent breeders. According to Jules Simard, Deputy-Minister, this policy will be maintained in 1946. Such an allowance is to incite our bee-keepers to purchase queens bred in the Province preferably to queens purchased in the United States. Better results are obtained with acclimated queens and greater stores of honey are assured.

The premium of 25c will be paid directly to breeders, on any queen sold to a Quebec bee-keeper, at the maximum price of \$1.00, price paid for American queens. The following bee-keepers have received the Department's approval for the sale of queen-bees; Roch Caron, Chateauguay; Florent Doyon, St. Isidore de Laprairie; and Léo Cantin, Lachenaie, L'Assomption County. The above bee-keepers will be in a position to start delivery around the end of June or the beginning of July.

Bee-keepers are invited to order their queens directly from any of the above suppliers.





## THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes  
and to matters of interest to them*

### Notes from Annual Board Meeting

"Let us hold our heads high." This admonition given by Mrs. Alfred Watt, M.B.E., pres. of the A.C.W.W., in an informal talk to the Board members, emphasized the just pride which should be felt by all Institute members. This feeling was surely shared by all present at the annual Board meeting of the Q.W.I. held at Macdonald College, Tuesday, June 25, as the varied and important activities of this organization were discussed. Mrs. Watt concluded her brief address by saying, "We must appreciate our W.I. if we expect others to do the same."

Another welcome guest at this gathering was Mrs. Cameron E. Dow, pres. of the F.W.I.C. Her pithy comments and helpful suggestions always prove of value to the sessions.

Miss Dangelzer of the C.B.C. also made a short visit at the afternoon session and gave an interesting talk on their work in connection with broadcasts for women.

An interesting report of the work of the Rehabilitation Committee, prepared by the chairman, Miss Alice C. Dresser, was read by Mrs. D. F. Orr, as Miss Dresser was unable to be present. Their objectives are, briefly: leadership training classes, help to send rural girls to summer camps, hostelling, extension of V.O.N. services to rural areas and the use of VD films. Now that the groundwork had been laid it was decided to discontinue this commit-

tee, the work to be divided between the conveners under the suitable headings.

The Personal Parcel Scheme was approved. One hundred addresses have been taken by the Q.W.I. from the Women's Voluntary Service. Addresses and full information can be obtained by individual branches by writing the office at Macdonald College. Mrs. Smallman asked we make this a success.

The Children's World Community Chest, with the object of promoting mutual friendship and aiding children the world over, is asking for the support of all organizations interested in the welfare of children.

#### Q.W.I. Service Fund

The former Self-Denial Fund is to be continued under a new name. Several names were submitted and after much discussion the following was adopted. "Q.W.I. Service Fund." This is now a savings fund to be used at the discretion of the Board in furthering the activities of the W.I. This can be raised in any way desired and is to be sent in November as usual.

#### Scholarship Award

The MacFarlane Memorial Scholarship has been awarded to Miss Kathleen Brown, Stanstead, in the second year B.Sc. (H.Ec.) course. Congratulations and good wishes of the Q.W.I. are extended Miss Brown who also won this award for her work last year.



Quebec Women's Institute Board in Annual Meeting at Macdonald College.



Resolutions showing the scope of Institute activities, of interest to the province as a whole, or to more local sections were passed. The reading of X-ray plates of TB cases by expert technicians, favouring all necessary rationing as a patriotic measure to assist in the flow of food to Europe, supporting the Cancer Research campaign, asking for the inclusion of the Union Jack in the new flag and urging intensified educational campaign for proper use of the Family Allowance were some noted. Thanks and appreciation were expressed to Premier Duplessis and his government for the passing of "Bill 48" which has proved to be of such benefit to the cause of education in this prov-

ince. Mention was also made in another resolution of the gratitude of the Q.W.I. for the valuable assistance and support of the Dept. of Agriculture, Quebec, shown in so many ways. The use of Macdonald College is also appreciated and thanks extended to the staff, all other organizations, individuals who have rendered service during the year and to the press for the publicity given our work.

Regret was voiced at the resignation from the Board of Miss Alice Dresser, 1st. vice-pres. and Mrs. Thos. Kirby, supervisor of Junior W.I.'s, and greetings extended to their successors, Mrs. C. E. Conley, Sherbrooke, and Mrs. Geo. McGibbon, Lachute, respectively. These were the only changes made on the Board.

## Children's Meals that are Family Meals

by Marjorie E. Hurley

Busy mothers often are busier than they need to be because they feel they are not doing right by their offspring unless they serve them special meals. There's no good reason for this. Foods nutritionally good for adults are good for children too. The same menus can do for both and seldom need more than minor variations now and then. We're not suggesting that you force the grownups to eat "pabulum", or the children indigestibles, but that you strike a balance that won't deprive either of their favourites. Our menus here show how this was done for a family of six — mother, father, grandfather, son and daughters, respective ages six, eight and ten.

Unless meals are at a late hour, when young children should be preparing for bed, or otherwise interfere with their routine, it is a good idea to have children eat with adults. Let them hear and take part in the family's friendly banter and small talk and discussions. Mealtime get-togethers are a fine way to strengthen family ties, mold good manners, develop social instincts, and stimulate budding intellects. One caution — grown-ups should guard against voicing dislikes for a vegetable or other food. Children get finicky that way.

If it is necessary to serve children separately, do it simply but attractively, with some attention to tablesetting details. Makeshift service on a corner of a cluttered kitchen table is hardly conducive to good appetite and certainly not to good manners. Give each a comfortable chair with a cushion, or perhaps a "hefty" book, to raise him high enough to see his food and eat it easily. Try eating with *your* chin at table level.

Planning meals ahead for several days or a week is important. It will help you make sure the meals have the variety children and grownups need.

Some dishes may need to be modified for small children, but you'll find this easy. For example if you're having pie, make extra filling and serve it as a pudding for the children. Before seasoning a meat loaf, keep some of the

meat to cook separately as meat cakes. Young children prefer bland food.

Serve vegetables daily, raw and cooked, and vary them. Preserve vitamins and minerals by cooking vegetables just enough for them to become tender, and in just enough water to keep them from burning. Use the cooking water in gravy, sauce or soup. Don't reheat vegetables, use them cold in a salad.

Don't reheat cooked cereals. It makes a lumpy mass — or mess — that often is the reason a child balks at cooked cereals. Cook just enough for each meal.

THE BASIC 7 FOR THE FAMILY, eat some food from each group every day. (1) Green and yellow vegetables; raw, cooked, frozen or canned. (2) Oranges, tomatoes and grapefruit, or raw cabbage or salad greens. (3) Potatoes and other vegetables. Fruits; raw, dried, cooked, frozen and canned. (4) Milk and milk products; fluid, evaporated, dried, and cheese. (5) Meat, poultry, fish or eggs. Or dried beans, peas, nuts, or peanut butter. (6) Bread, flour, cereals; natural whole-grain or enriched or restored. (7) Fats, oils; butter, lard, shortenings, salad oils, etc.



Pontiac County Institutes meet at Pine Lodge, Bristol, Que.  
—Photo by Miss Abbie Pritchard.

It is more difficult to organize peace than to win a war; but the fruits of victory will be lost if the peace is not well organized.

—Aristotle.



## A Month with the W.I.

**Argenteuil.** Brownsburg had a good attendance at a sandwich demonstration by Miss Walker. An interesting event was a banquet celebrating the 20th anniversary of this branch. Seated at the head table were four past presidents and the first secretary, who read the first minutes and roll. A cake, made by the president, decorated in the Institute colours formed the centrepiece. The programme for the meeting consisted of a reading by the convener of Agriculture, "How to make a Rock Garden" and favorite recipes for canning fruit and vegetables formed the rollcall. Officers from this branch assisted in organizing the new W.I. at Arundel. Frontier: the county agronomer was present and addressed the meeting on "Know your County". Rollcall, "Farm Hobbies" brought out some original ideas. A contest, "Different parts of a watch" concluded the programme. Jerusalem-Bethany entertained the county president, Mrs. Smillie. Home Economics was the subject of the programme which consisted of a paper on "Watch your Woollens" and rollcall, "Spring Housecleaning Hints." Lachute heard an instructive talk on "What do you know about Agriculture?" by the convener of that department. Lakefield enrolled four more members in the Blue Cross. Quilt blocks were given out to members to make up and fruit sent to a member in the hospital. Milles Isles exchanged plants, roots, etc. and garden hints formed the rollcall. Minutes of the county board meeting were discussed. Morin Heights held a White Elephant sale which netted the sum of \$3.55. A short history of this branch since it was organized in 1927 was given by the secretary and plans were made for the annual picnic. Pioneer: each member is contributing a new article of clothing in the current drive. Several readings on topics of general interest were given by the various conveners, including "Your Church and Mine" and "Farmer's Tired Wife — What she can do about it". Upper Lachute and East End discussed Blue Cross Hospital Plan and are sending for forms.

**Brome.** Abercorn voted money to purchase shrubs and bulbs to beautify the local cemetery. Plans were made for a food sale and a present given an active member who is leaving the community. South Bolton tied a quilt at their meeting and raffled off a centrepiece. A supper is being planned at a future date.

**Compton.** Brookbury had 16 members enroll in the Blue Cross and one new member joined the Institute. \$5 was given as a wedding gift to a war bride. Two dances have been held with very satisfactory results. Sick and needy have been remembered. Bury also reports interest in the Blue Cross with 19 members enrolling. "Modern Care and Feeding makes Healthier Babies" was the subject of discussion and a quiz on manners proved amusing as well as instructive. Canterbury has 17 members in the Blue

Cross. This county is certainly going all out for this plan of hospitalization. A worthwhile rollcall is noted, the problem of planning adequate meals at low cost. A demonstration was held on making cream puffs and a contest on flower seeds was enjoyed. A stork shower was given a member. Cookshire presented a sterling silver sugar spoon to each of the British war brides lately arrived in their community. \$25 was voted to "Save the Children Fund". East Clifton reports a new member, also another in their Blue Cross group. A lively discussion on "Keeping our W.I. up-to-date" and "What benefit the W.I. has been to me" made a worthwhile programme. A recitation by the publicity convener, "If we only understood" was also enjoyed. Plans were made for a picnic with the Sunday School and for the School Fair. A contest, "Nuts to Crack" provided relaxation.

**Chat-Huntingdon.** This county sponsored a public speaking contest recently. This was held in Ormstown with the students from various schools competing. Aubrey-Riverfield made plans for an exhibit at the Ormstown fair. Current events in all departments were submitted by the conveners and discussed by the members. A paper, "The Private Life of Fibber McGee and Molly" and rollcall, "Your Favorite Radio Programme" completed a pleasant meeting. Dundee heard an instructive address by Rev. Dr. MacLean entitled "Schooldays". Short articles on timely subjects were given by the conveners. An exhibit of sea shells attracted much attention. Huntingdon reports 12 new members this year. Their last meeting took the form of a social gathering, each member bringing a guest. Cards were played and a pleasant time enjoyed.

**Gaspé.** Sandy Beach held a social evening for their war brides from England. The president welcomed them and presented each with a small gift. A paper was read on "Differences in Food and Speech". Wakeham exchanged plants, and slips. Articles were read on "The Care of Ferns" and "How the name 'Dominion' came to be chosen". An observation contest concluded the programme. York is already making plans for filling ditty bags and active support is given the clothing drive. A paper, "Ways with Gelatin" was read and rollcall, "Useful Household Hints," carried on the theme, ending with an entertaining contest of scrambled words representing common kitchen utensils. A dance was planned to raise money for the general funds.

**Gatineau.** Eardley discussed the making and use of hot beds and asparagus culture. A contest, "Native Trees" gave a lighter touch to the programme. Rupert cleared \$15.51 for the treasury at a social gathering. Wright had a programme with a paper on "Why Pasteurize Milk?" and a quiz "What do you know about Milk?" Wakefield; the lately returned trade commissioner from Panama, Mr. W.



H. Brighton, gave an address on Agriculture. "Ways of Cooking Apples", formed a profitable rollcall.

**Missisquoi.** Cowansville exchanged plants and slips. A paper on "Growth of the Seed Industry in Canada" was read and rollcall "Gardening Tips", carried on the theme of Agriculture. The president spoke briefly of the work of the Hospital Guild at Sweetsburg and urged the members to support this organization. Dunham also had a programme emphasizing Agriculture with a paper "Sugar Beet Industry in Quebec," with each member reading a short item on the topic. St. Armand had an exchange of slips. Short cuts on housecleaning were discussed and an article entitled "The Snake Pit" was read. Stanbridge East; another exchange of plants was reported and short articles read by the convener of Agriculture. Plans were made for the school fair and seeds distributed to the children.

**Megantic.** Inverness had the opportunity of a ten day course in dressmaking and general sewing. A shrub was planted by the grave of the late Mrs. A. Watson. The new Canadian flag was discussed. One new member was welcomed. The Self-denial money was handed in. Lemesurier entertained the county meeting which was attended by Mrs. Smallman and Miss Walker. This branch provided a lunch for a wedding reception and sponsored a social evening for the Farm Forum. Brief mention was made of the newly organized Junior W.I. in this community. This is off to a good start with 17 members already on the roll.

**Papineau.** Lochaber is planning a most worthwhile activity. They are cooperating with the Local Cercle des Fermiers in their exhibit of handicraft, flowers and vegetables. \$5 was donated to "Save the Children Fund" and a similar amount to the Cancer Research Fund. Two new members were welcomed and a 96 piece dinner set given friends leaving the community. Plans were made for the annual picnic. Mrs. Thomson and Miss Walker were guests at the annual meeting.

**Pontiac.** Beech Grove had a timely demonstration on made over articles by the convener of Home Economics. The report of the county convention was discussed. Bristol Busy Bees had a related programme with a rollcall, "Worst Cooking Failures", and a paper entitled "Common Mistakes in Cooking." For a bit of fun a reading was given, "Too Tall, Too Short, Too Fat, Too Thin". Members were asked to bring in donations for "Friendship Parcels" to Norway and Holland. Clarendon had as guest speaker the local agronomer, Mr. Drummond, who spoke on protective measures for the control of insect pests. He also outlined the work of the local Horticultural Society. The sum of \$10. each was voted the town and local cemeteries. A sale of bulbs, plants, etc. was held and money donations given instead of food to sell, this was for general funds. Assistance was given in a banquet for returned men and cheer sent to sick and bereaved. Elmside; articles were

read by the different conveners on timely topics. "The Early History of the Bristol Township" was given by Mrs. W. J. Murray. Funds are being raised to furnish a room in the Community Hospital. Shawville reports the passing of a charter member in the person of Mrs. Andrew Hodgins. A quilt was made and sold and \$50. has been donated the cemetery fund. A quiz was conducted.

**Quebec.** Valcartier had the pleasure of entertaining Miss Walker and Mrs. G. D. Harvey. Miss Walker in her address discussed methods of planning your work to save time and energy. Mrs. Harvey spoke of the various aspects of W.I. work including the Handicraft Contest. A gift was sent to a new baby and plans made for a social evening.

**Rouville.** Abbotsford entertained Mr. Clarke of the Family Welfare Ass'n. Montreal, who gave a splendid talk on the work of that organization.

**Richmond.** This county had a record attendance at their annual convention. Mrs. Smallman and Miss Walker both attended and gave helpful talks. Cleveland held a display of articles made from cotton bags, these were judged and prizes given. The talent money was given in at this meeting. The report of the annual county meeting was studied and a guessing contest held, a small prize was awarded the winner. Dennison's Mills reports a satisfactory sale of slips and bulbs. Two sunshine baskets were sent to shut-ins.

**Shefford.** Granby Hill; a quilt was raffled and the sum of \$5. voted to the Red Cross. A report of the county convention was presented and plans made for the annual picnic. For entertainment Bingo was played by all present. South Roxton held a Grandmother's Day when all those in the community were guests of the W.I. A Dominion Day picnic was planned and \$5. voted for cheer to be sent the shut-ins. Warden reports 10 members enrolled in the Blue Cross. The meeting took the form of a quilting when the sixth quilt was completed for the clothing collection. A baby quilt, made by a member and donated the W.I., was given to a new baby. Two other W.I. quilts were raffled and proceeds added to the treasury. The report of the convention was given.

**Stanstead.** Ayer's Cliff has already packed 11 boxes of clothing for overseas. A layette is planned to be sent to Europe. Pamphlets on Child Psychology were sent for to be distributed to young mothers. Beebe matle donations to Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital, St. Vincent de Paul Hospital and the Cancer Research Fund from the sale of flowers on Mother's Day. An address was given by Mr. Galbraith, Physical Director of the Border Community Centre, on "What Physical Education means to our Children". The W.I. is assuming cost of transportation of Girl Guides to Compton to meet Lady Baden-Powell. Dixville enjoyed a visit from Miss Walker at their meeting. Hatley presented two war brides with gifts. Miss MacKenzie of



Stanstead spoke on "Vocational Training". The Institute is making plans for the annual "First of July" dance. Minton had a rollcall, "An Admirable Quality in Queen Elizabeth." Each convener read an article. Stanstead North sent a box of clothing to Miss Prentice in Austria. Useful articles made from flour bags were exhibited. Six sunshine baskets were sent to shut-ins. Tomifobia voted \$5. to the



Cleveland Institute, Richmond Co. meet at  
Mrs. A. T. Smith's, Richmond, Que.

## Village Institutes in Turkey

A remarkable experiment in training rural teachers has been going on in Turkey since 1938, as reported by "Agricultural Missions Notes" (No. 54, 55) New York, N.Y.

The students for the Village Institutes are chosen from among the most promising rural children and given free education for five years, on the understanding that they will serve as rural teachers for at least ten years. There are now eighteen schools with an enrollment of 16,400 boys and girls.

The experiment has produced some amazing results.

In the third year of the course the student is assigned to the community to which he will later devote his energies. He studies the environment, gets in touch with the people and sets out to gain their confidence.

One of the graduates of such a village institute, a son of poor peasant, became a skilled constructor and metal worker. He decided that "actions speak louder than words." He learned how to make better pottery and taught it to the villagers and farmers. He built a small reservoir and fountain to keep the water of a natural spring clear and regularly running. He planted fruit trees and grafted existing wild pear trees. Thus, he was accepted by the people as a useful leader, although he was one of the "salaried people." He has prepared a five year plan for his community, which includes a public bath, a public laundry, a new school house, a community centre and a paved road to the nearest highway.

The young men and women in these institutes are filled with this pioneering spirit. The government provides detailed plans and some materials. Transport and the rest of the materials are provided locally as well as unskilled

Sherbrooke Hospital. The Personal Parcel Scheme was approved and support will be given the clothing collection. A well-thought out paper on "Keeping the Family Well" was given by the convener of Welfare and Health. Way's Mills gave a stork shower to a member. Collection was taken to be used to assist in paying for street lights. A letter has been received from English Institute friends enclosing a newspaper clipping of a meeting at which an Easter card was shown from this branch.

Vaudreuil. Cavagnal reports 12 new members this year, 3 joining at the last meeting, making a splendid total of 42. A military whist netted \$45.50 for general funds. \$10. each was voted to the Red Cross and Navy League and money given a needy mother and her child to enable her to visit her husband ill in a hospital. This branch is planning to send a parcel to an English family every two months. The local doctor was invited to address the meeting, taking for his subject, "Public Health in our Community." Rollcall, "A Recent Health Discovery", carried out the theme.

labour which supplements the skilled craftsmen from the institutes.

After graduation the student is given land, implements and equipment to establish a model farm and workshop. With only a small salary, he has to earn his living, acting as a model producer, pioneer and teacher.

## Food for Thought by Dorothy Ellard

With all the alarming reports that we hear and read about the food situation in the world, actual famine in some sections, we as members of Canada's largest rural women's organization should ask ourselves the question, "What can we do to help in such a situation?"

Wheat seems to be the scarce commodity, the need for it the greatest. Well, we can save flour. Use more potatoes and other vegetables and thus eat less bread. If we all pledge ourselves to save one slice of bread per day, per person, what a tremendous saving that would be for the whole of Canada. Also at our entertainments or meetings we can cut down on things to eat that contain flour and dairy products. None of us will be any the worse for it and some of us might even benefit.

We can also do our best to send food parcels overseas to relatives, friends, or through the Personal Parcel Scheme (read Mrs. Smallman's letter for June).

The slogan for Quebec Women's Institutes for some time should be "Save the Food and Serve the Peace", for if we cannot feed the hungry peoples of the world we shall lose the peace. "A hungry stomach knows no reason," the old saying goes, so how can we show that democracy works and pays if we don't feed the people first. So fellow members of the Quebec Women's Institute, "Save Food and Serve Peace".



## Potato Insects Control by DDT

In experimental work and in actual field practice, DDT has proved so effective against potato insects that growers are advised to use this insecticide on their potato crop in preference to any other, states W. G. Matthewman, Division of Entomology, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture. DDT has given excellent control of the Colorado potato beetle, the potato flea beetle, and the potato leafhopper, while, particularly in spray form, it has given good results against potato aphids.

DDT should be mixed with a fungicide to control potato blight. As a spray, DDT may be combined with bordeaux mixture, with any of the fixed coppers, or with the newer organic fungicides at the rate of one pound of actual DDT to each 100 gallons liquid. As a dust, DDT is used in three per cent strength combined with a fixed copper and a suitable filler. DDT should not be used in the old copper-lime dust because the lime in this combination greatly reduces the toxicity of the poison.

## Soil Analysis

In view of the many requests in recent months for information on chemical methods of soil analysis, the Division of Chemistry, Dominion Department of Agriculture, has assembled material on the subject which has now been made available in book form for those desiring such information. The publication includes two parts. Part I covers a general discussion of the subjects and points out the purpose for which each determination is made, the usual procedure followed, and the information that can be obtained from the results.

Part II includes the details of the methods of analysis as used at the present time in the soil laboratories of the Division of Chemistry. Further information may be obtained from the Division of Chemistry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Small Boy: "I'm not afraid of going to the hospital, mother. I'll be brave and take my medicine, but I ain't going to let them palm off a baby on me like they did on you. I want a pup."

## Adult Education and Reconstruction

We have inherited rights which cost our forefathers their blood, and twice within our generation we have expended blood in the defence of these rights. Why has this been necessary? Probably Dr. Johnson could have compressed the answer in a few simple words—"Pure ignorance, Sir!" Is this the only answer we shall be able to give to an army of demobilized young men and women when they ask why we have not been able to control the forces of barbarism?

To those who are eager to study and willing to co-operate to produce a better way of life, the educational facilities offered by Adult Study programmes may be of some assistance. I am in full agreement with those who believe that democracy can never flourish until we have an immense increase in adult education, until we provide adequate opportunities for parents, as well as children, to train and develop well-stocked minds.

The material resources of the University are too limited to permit the organization of an extensive programme of courses and studies for adults. However, by using motion picture films, phonograph recordings, the radio, and the correspondence method of instruction, we have been able to place the educational facilities of the Extension Department within the reach of all. From service men at isolated detachments, from fishermen, loggers, farmers, industrial workers and men and women in many other walks of life has come an increasing demand for a wide range of studies. Every individual and every educational organization in the Province must help to meet this demand or we shall fail in the supreme reconstruction task — the building up of a better informed body of thinking men and women. In this task we invite your participation and offer our assistance and co-operation.

Gordon M. Shrum, Director,  
Department of Extension,  
University of British Columbia.

## FEDERAL

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## Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

At last, at long last, our Forum went en masse to Macdonald for the annual Forum meeting. Early June floods, late springs and a variety of complications had prevented it to date. This year we almost had the washouts and only a few miles from us a hurricane did such terrible damage that, if it had come our way, we certainly would have been at home on Forum Day. However, luck was with us coupled with the fact that the meeting was a little later in June than usual, which we consider more convenient, and off we went. Of course, farm style, we had to get up at four o'clock to get the chores in shape so Jim could finish them.

The Hoveys, the other part of our Forum, had difficulty with the milker so their chores didn't go so well. But along came a good Samaritan in the form of a neighbour who gave a hand to their helper and all went well. We planned some help for Jim in the evening so we could forget the chores at that end. Mr. Hovey was more optimistic and hoped to be home for chores. When our chores were done and we still weren't home, Jim on his own initiative went to lend a hand next door. So when we arrived (very late) everything was shipshape on both farms.

For some of us it was the first trip to Macdonald so the journey itself was well worthwhile. With a member of the family a patient in a Montreal hospital we couldn't pass him by a hundred miles from home without a visit so the morning session at Macdonald had to struggle along without us (which it managed to do very well indeed). But we got in sight of the red roofs in time to help a whole lot of other people make away with a whole

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lot of free coffee during lunch on the campus. Meanwhile, all who could get in were eating in the dining-hall.

Then we got a chance to see the displays which had been arranged for everyone's education and entertainment. For either purpose one could have spent a week in order to really see it all and I don't know how long in learning to do such things. Lacking the week, we did the best we could in an hour and saw enough to amaze us at how little we knew on the subjects.

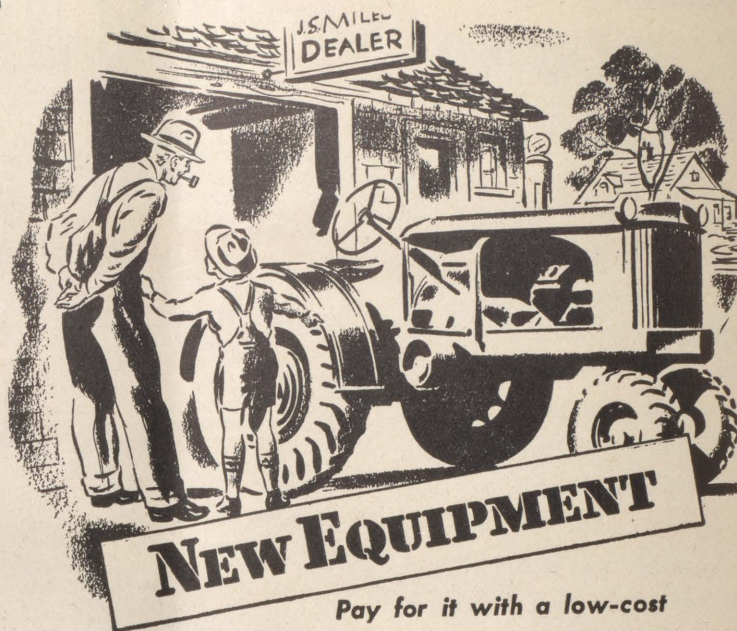
High-light of the afternoon session was the speech of the Hon. A. C. Taylor, Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick. He spurned the assistance of the amplifier system and probably would have burst a few buttons off it at times if he had used it. Of course, there were times when his topic would certainly encourage a man to 'bust loose' and talk pretty loud. One of these was when he described the effect on New Brunswick potato-growers of some individuals' exercise of their democratic right to do as they pleased in selling potatoes regardless of the very undemocratic result on a large number of people which came from their price-cutting methods. It was encouraging to hear him tell of the more reasonable attitude adopted by the different types of farmers to each others' problems after a few years of practice in the C.F.A. meetings. When we can report such progress in discussion between different groups in Canada, it is a step towards better understanding between nations.

Mr. Taylor's condemnation of starting a co-operative without study of the subject was also well-founded. The example he quoted of the failure due to crowding too many relatives into jobs created for them in a co-op. was very good. Unless such an undertaking can be more efficient than if operated by an individual, it can render no service. Members of a co-op. must decide all matters of business from the standpoint of what is best for the co-op. not for their friends or relatives.

When the Live Stock tour got under way we were circling around the campus looking for the starting point. After a few directions from Alex Sim we got up enough speed to fly off the circle on a tangent through the main gate and pursue a more or less erratic course to the stables. Undoubtedly, there were some fine cattle in the parade though the colour scheme did not appeal to me as much as it might have.

Perhaps, they don't keep Jerseys at the College because they are so far ahead of the other dairy breeds that they don't need improvement. (That's a joke, son).

Speaking of cattle, Jimmie has commenced his training of what he hopes will be his Calf Club heifer. I do not know how much she will learn but I am sure Jimmie will learn a lot, not only from the calf but from the Club work.



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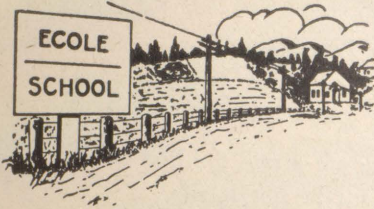
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## LIVING AND LEARNING



### Strengthen Farm Movement from Within

Sixth Annual Farm Forum Conference Reviews Year and Plans for New Season.

Hon. A. C. Taylor tells Forum Conference that farmers should not expect governments to do what they can only do for themselves. He urged support of Federation and emphasized need of Dominion Marketing Act.

In a stirring address delivered to the Sixth Annual Conference of Quebec Farm Forums held at Macdonald College on June 22nd, Hon. A. C. Taylor, Minister of Agriculture in New Brunswick, urged the necessity of farmers taking the initiative in organizing production and a marketing programme for Agriculture for years to come, "not just for a short term," and it should not put farmers in competition with each other, he said. "We should aim to develop an agriculture that would stand on its own feet and not have to be subsidized."

Claiming that Canada was in a key economic position in the world to-day because of the effective policy of price controls during the war, the speaker went on to point out that many farmers seemed not to realize the need to-day for greater production.

Praising the work already done by the Federation of Agriculture, Mr. Taylor urged the support of every individual farmer. "The Federation has been a valuable educational medium," he said. "Before a farmer can give wise support to government policies he must know what the policies are all about. We must recognize the rights of other groups in society as well."

The need of a Dominion Marketing Act to prevent what he called the "dictatorship of undisciplined and unsocial individuals who would undersell their neighbours" was advanced vigorously by the speaker.

#### Welcome by Dean Brittain

At the opening of the meeting Dean Brittain extended a hearty welcome to the four hundred Farm Forum members. This was followed by the annual reports of president, Alan Crutchfield; secretary-treasurer, R. Alex Sim; and secretary, Joseph Galway. All these reports expressed satisfaction at the success of the undertaking of the past year.

#### Resolutions

Four resolutions of great interest to the farmer were passed.

1. Resolved that strong objection be taken to the in-

crease of 12½% in the price of farm machinery, suggesting that it is detrimental to increased production when millions are starving.

2. Resolved that questions on farm income tax form be changed to correspond to those in the farms account book furnished by King's Printer.

3. Resolved that the Council express approval of the action taken by the Dairy Farmers of Canada in their efforts to maintain proper price levels.

4. Resolved that an extensive survey be made by the W.P.T.B. in view of the fact that the four cent increase in the price of butter designed to increase butter production is being defeated by the continued reduction in the price to the producer.

The Forum warmly commended the C.B.C. for the co-operation with the National Organization in the field of Adult Education including the Farm Broadcast and the Farm Radio Forum. It was resolved "that the publicly owned National Broadcasting System be maintained and strengthened and that its independence from political and other interference be safe-guarded."

Sincere thanks were expressed to the Quebec Department of Agriculture for the generous financial support of the work of the Council.

#### Tours and Demonstrations

On completion of the meetings the Forum members were given the opportunity to visit the various College departments and witness demonstrations. Great interest was shown in the general display room that had been set up by the different college departments.

#### Officers for the Coming Year

The new officers and executive members were elected in the morning session. The results of the election were as follows: President, Stuart Armstrong; 1st Vice-president, Gordon Shufelt; 2nd Vice-presidents, Mrs. McElrea, Alan Crutchfield and P. D. McArthur. A new Council was also appointed.



## Pat on the Mike

Behind the scenes with the Quebec Farm Forum Newscaster

by Joseph Galway

In no other part of Farm Forum activity are there so many thrills, so much tension, so many pleasures, and so great a satisfaction. Little did those people who organized Forum broadcasts during the fall of 1940 realize what a tremendous influence it would have on farm organization in the next six years. The method of broadcasting has changed a great deal since that time. We now have the main part of the broadcast originating in different provinces across the Dominion and the participants are experts in their own field. The last five minutes of the broadcast have been left for a report to the local Forums. This is the part so familiar to the groups and one which creates a great deal of interest.

Each week during the Forum season the reports are summarized by the Secretary. As he checks over the views and opinions his eye watches for clear cut statements and unusual bits of news which he thinks would be of interest to the National Office and to other Forums. During the week-end the script is written from the summary using the most suitable parts, and blending them together to make an interesting story, exactly four minutes and forty seconds long.

The hardest part is yet to come, rehearsing the script for the broadcast. It must be read clearly and without a mistake. No fluffs, as the boys in the radio station say. Not too fast, nor yet too slow, do not cough in the mike, and so on and so on. By the time you remember all the details your lips are dry and your hands are shaking. As you sit in the studio waiting you suddenly hear the familiar words, "This is National Farm Radio Forum". You know that in exactly twenty-six minutes the announcer who is sitting across the table from you, will say, "And now here is news of special interest to Forums in Quebec". That, is the ter-

rible moment. You are afraid the first word will come out with a squeak or maybe not at all.

Before you realize it the first page has been read, and as you get near the bottom you hope and pray that the second sheet will not be upside down. However, it is all right and the tension eases, and your mind wanders a little and you begin to think of the Forum members sitting beside their radios. They are listening to every word and as you mention something that their particular secretary has reported, a ripple of whispering runs through the group. The mail next week will probably have a note in it saying as one group did, "We were glad to hear our one bright idea of the season mentioned on the air last night". As you read down through the lines, you know that Forum members will be proud and thrilled to hear their ideas being quoted provincial wide, as part of a joint effort to strengthen democracy.

Suddenly it happens, a fluff, you tripped on a word, said farm for forum. Your mind snaps back and attempts to control the situation. A deep breath is needed and you take it and go a little slower. Before you realize it the last line is coming up and you are saying, "Good night everyone".

There it is over, and as you settle back in your chair a sense of satisfaction flows through you; and as your thoughts drift to the Forum meetings out there you have a feeling that people will always win.

Yes, the Forum newscast is packed with thrills, tension, pleasures and satisfaction. Even the men who have been doing this work since the inception of Farm Forum feel it. We hope that this, the voice of the farm, will always produce it.



These photos of activities during the Farm Forum Conference were taken by Richard Arless of Montreal.



## Camp Laquemac

An Adult Education Camp - School

Sat., Aug. 24 - Mon., Sept. 2

Lake Memphremagog

What was formerly Camp Macdonald, will this year be sponsored by the Quebec Association for Adult Education and administered as a co-operative project of the Adult Education Service of Macdonald College and the School of Social Sciences of Laval University, with the assistance of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan of the Province of Quebec.

The camp-school will be bilingual this year, with both French and English as the "official" languages.

### Seminars:

Group Work                      Mass Education  
Programme Planning          Rural Organization

### Urban Organization

### Sessions in Techniques:

How to Use Films          How to Use  
Recreation                  Printed Material  
Community Singing      How to Use  
Pictorial Publicity       Radio Facilities  
Written Publicity        The Conduct of Meetings  
Dramatics                  Public Speaking  
Discussion Methods

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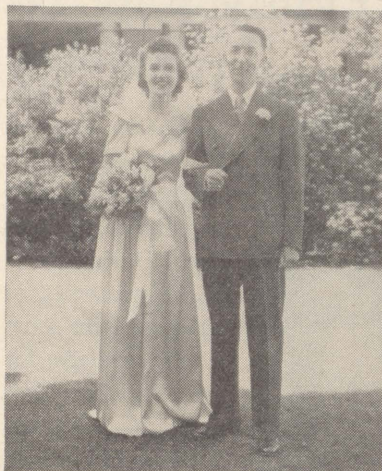
Send applications to:

Lois Fahs Timmins, Adult Education Service,  
Macdonald College.

Roger Marier, School of Social Science,  
Laval University.

## A.I.C. CONVENTION . . . continued from page 2.

Frank Foulds, Director of the Canadian Citizenship Branch, Secretary of State Department, Ottawa, was elected President. Ralph K. Bennett, District Supervisor, Livestock Grading Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture was elected to the office of Vice-president on the National Council. Many words of tribute were expressed toward the retiring President, L. B. Thomson. The members of the Institute expressed their appreciation of the work of C. G. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien had recently returned from overseas and his untiring efforts contributed much to the success of the Convention and the Institute in the past year.



Leafing through past issues of the *Journal* we find that we have recorded several weddings of interest that have taken place in Ste. Annes. Our latest wedding photograph is that of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Poole, who were married on June 1st.

The bride needs no introduction to staff and students of Mac. She is, of course, Barbara Brittain, Dean Brittain's daughter who spent most of her life in and around the College except for the period when she was serving in the R.C.A.F.

The groom is a graduate of the College: he took a Master's degree in Parasitology before joining the Air Force. Back in civilian clothes again, he is now on the staff of the Department of Pensions and National Health at the Ste. Annes Military Hospital.

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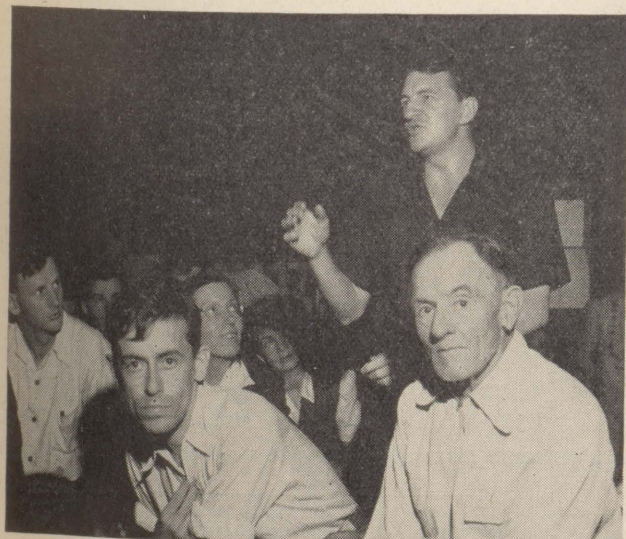
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Expressions of opinions from the floor were welcomed at the Farm Forum Conference.





## THE COLLEGE PAGE

### The Macdonald Clan

*Notes and news of staff members and  
former students*

## Eighty New Teachers Graduate



Prizewinners in the  
School for Teachers.

FOR the first time since June 1941, graduation exercises for the School for Teachers were held at Macdonald College. During most of the war years, in order to make room at the College for the Canadian Women's Army Corps Training Centre, the School for Teachers was located in Montreal, but staff and students returned home last September and for the first time

and in Primary Methods) which are open to students in both the elementary and the intermediate class. She also won the J. C. Wilson prize, the Lieutenant-Governor's bronze medal, the Outremont Association of Protestant Teachers prize, the Comite de l'Alliance Francaise prize in French and the Milton Hersey prize for Nature Study and Agriculture. Miss Heusser will be on the staff of the Macdonald High School next year.

The intermediate class was led by Charles Elliott of Verdun, who, besides coming first, won the Prince of Wales medal, the Montreal Association of Protestant Women Teachers prize and the Milton Hersey prize.

### Teacher Shortage Still Serious

The schools of the Province of Quebec are still seriously under-staffed, and the number of students who come to the School for Teachers for training each year is still too small to fill all the demands of the school boards either in Montreal or in other parts of the province. Candidates for positions as teachers in rural schools are usually those whose homes are in the rural areas, but this year only thirty-one students came from outside the Montreal district, and some of them may choose to remain in the larger schools. This leaves a very few candidates for the rural school boards to draw from, and it is obvious that there will not be enough teachers for rural schools or for elementary departments of rural High Schools.

Two remedies suggest themselves. One has been recommended time and time again; namely, a salary scale, particularly in the schools outside Montreal, that would be more attractive to young teachers. The other is more encouragement, from school principals and other leaders in the rural communities, to promising students in the High Schools to enter the teaching profession. It is not likely that rural schools can be properly staffed until many more students come from these areas to the School for Teachers.

in four years all their classes were held at Macdonald College.

Eighty students were awarded certificates at the closing held in the Assembly Hall on June 6th, which was presided over by Principal F. Cyril James. Forty students were granted intermediate certificates, thirty-four obtained elementary certificates, and two kindergarten director's and four assistant kindergarten director's certificates were presented. In addition to these, nineteen graduates of McGill University were granted first class High School certificates.

Elementary and intermediate certificates will be exchanged by the Department of Education for permanent diplomas when their holders present evidence of having taught successfully for two years, and have attended at least one session of Summer School. The same conditions, with the exception of the attendance at Summer School, apply to the other certificates.

Miss Iris Heusser of Sweetsburg led the elementary class, and set up a record of proficiency which is likely to stand unchallenged for some time. She garnered no fewer than seven prizes, including two (in the Art of Teaching

Mamma: And what did Mamma's little baby learn at school today?

Young son: I learned two fellas not to call me Mamma's little baby!"



# The Macdonald College Study Outlines

These popularly-written study outlines are packed with information, presented in readable form with questions for study and useful references. The kits are made up of carefully chosen pamphlets giving up-to-date information.

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**ANIMAL PRODUCTION SERIES:** *A study in 5 units—price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 40 cents.* In this series are discussed the general nutritive properties and individual peculiarities of the feeds most commonly used in the feeding of dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Attention is drawn to the nutritional requirements of the different classes of stock and it is pointed out how adequate rations can be prepared to supply these needs.

**CROP PRODUCTION SERIES:** *A study in 12 units—price 70 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 80 cents.* This deals with matters related to the maintenance of crop productivity at a high level — tillage, rotation, fertilizers and manures, weed control, seed, hay crops, pasture, grain crops, corn, alfalfa and silage making.

**POULTRY PRODUCTION SERIES:** *A study in 12 units. Price 75 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 85 cents.* This is a general analysis of the place and need of the poultry flock on the general farm; methods of stock selection and general management; poultry products as a cash crop on the farm; special problems of marketing the products.

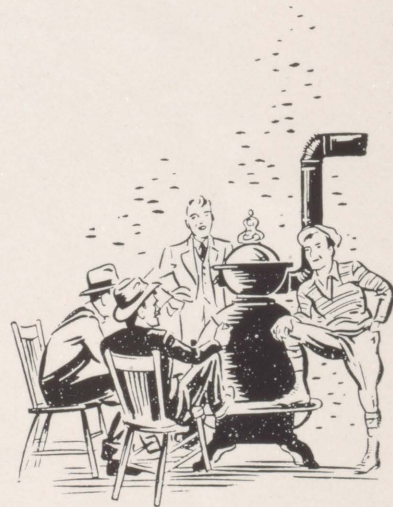
**CO-OPERATION SERIES:** *A study in 12 units. Revised and illustrated. Price 60 cents; with supplementary bulletins, \$1.00.* This is a study on the purposes, principles and possibilities of co-operation; the essentials to co-operative success; the function and organization of credit unions, consumers' and producers' co-operatives; problems of management; the place of education in co-operation and a brief treatment of co-operative medicine.

**HOME ECONOMICS SERIES:** *A study in 6 units. Price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 35 cents.* This series emphasizes the diet as a factor in good health including the place of milk, cereals, grain products, vegetables, the protein foods, etc. It discusses the problem of planning adequate meals at moderate cost, analyzes the food budget and suggests suitable menus.

**RURAL LIFE SERIES:** *Education, Health, Recreation, in 6 units. Price 80 cents. (But residents of Quebec may obtain free by writing to Director of Protestant Education, Quebec, P.Q.)* Tells about the organization, management and how to improve our rural schools; how to improve the health services of people in rural areas; why rural people should develop better recreational facilities and how to do so.

**ECONOMIC SERIES:** *16 printed pamphlets, Price \$0.50 for the entire set. Published by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, 198 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.* These cover a number of specific problems of interest to the farmer. The nature of their content is indicated by the list of titles below:

1. Are there too many farmers?
2. Should Canada restrict the farming of sub-marginal land?
3. Will increased production benefit the farmer?
4. Should Canada encourage land settlements of immigrants?
5. Can we improve our taxation system?
6. How far will improved farm management methods help?
7. What does the farmer need in the way of credit?
8. Can the economic position of the farmer be improved through the medium of a government supported policy of research, experimentation and extension work?
9. What can we hope to accomplish through Fairs and Exhibitions?
10. Are government grading regulations and marketing services of value to the farmer?
11. What are the conditions necessary for the efficient marketing of farm products?
12. What can the farmer gain through organization?
13. To what extent can co-operative organizations solve the economic problems of the farmer?
14. Is any form of governmental control or regulation over the marketing of farm products necessary, desirable or practicable for Canada?
15. If some form of regulation is adopted, what should it be?
16. What shall we do about it?



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Write now to the Macdonald College Journal, Macdonald College, Que., and enclose the necessary amount for any or all of the outlines.



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